Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 125 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 27, 1918. — TWO ANNAS.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to :

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Italian Ports vi Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in ink making.
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

INDIA CEYLON	BURMA	STRAITS, MALAY STATES.	CHINA, JAPAN.
Bombay		Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta		Penang	Canton
Madras		Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Karachi		Ipoh	Hankow
Delhi		Klang	Peking
Amritsar		Serembam	Tientsin
Rangoon		Taiping	Yokohama
Tavoy		Hongkong	Kobe
Colombo			

JAVA & SUMATRA,	PHILIPPINES	SIAM, INDO-CHINA,	Manila,	Bangkok,
Batavia	Saigon	C.bu		Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Iloile		
Medan				

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $19,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Luumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yloilo
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
Paid Up Capital	4,71,900
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEY YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

L. C. MULICK.
Manager

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) "We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(*A Speciality*)
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.
SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF ONE HANDSOME RUBBER TYRED SHIGRAM, ONE ENGLISH MADE ZULOO VICTORIA AND ONE YOUNG WALER HORSE.
H. C. Suit No. 1225 of 1917.
Adamji Babooji vs. Amtoobai.
Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, Monday the 27th day of May, 1918 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort.
1. Handsome Rubbertyred Shigram.
1. Handsome Rubbertyred English-Made Zuloo Victoria.
1. Young showy Waler Horse.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 7, Green Street, Fort, just adjacent to Bank of Bombay.
Telephone No. 3297.
TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)
Auction sale of fancy designed household and office furniture, piecegoods, precious jewellery, fire proof safes, gent's cycle, typewriter machines, phonographs with records, Chinese antimony and crockery-ware, toys etc.
TO-DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their above mentioned premises teak and blackwood furniture, piecegoods, fire proof safes, gent's cycle, phonographs with records, etc.
By the order of the parties concerned, one lot jewellery such as rings set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, pearl necklaces, collar buttons, noserings, kudajdi, etc.
Conditions as usual.
B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE of about 100 Bales English Piece goods and 12 Cases Lime Juice damaged by Sea Water.
On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Modi Bunder, near Alexandra Dock's Hind Gate, on account of the underwriters:—
About 100 bales piece-goods, damaged by sea water, such as prints, tanjibs, checks, satins, velvets, mercerised checks, red and white twills, black and blue serge, glaze border prints:—
12 cases Lime Juice cordial.
The above goods were taken alongside the s.s. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basra and the Persian Gulf but owing to the storm on the 12th March last, the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank in the harbour.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE SHIRTING AND BLACK SHAWLS.
On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. J. H. Khermoosh and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Jacob E. Ani of Watson Annexe, Bombay.
15 bales Sassoon's White Shirting No. 170 ex. S. S. "Mahanada," "City of Madras," and "Clan Malcolm."
5 bales Sassoon's White Shirting No. 1160, ex. S. S. "Mahanada."
8 bales Ballis Black Shawls 51 by 51 square, ex. S. S. "Elysia."
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in Jeejee House, Ravelin Street, Fort, opposite the Freemason Hall, and next to the Excelsior Theatre, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, electric hall lamps, musical box, rich English carpets, beaded door chicks, Ratnagiri made, inlaid marble top cabinet, corner cabinets, English glass door book cases, old China vases and jars, one set marble clock with figures, writing tables, French brass bedstead, iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs mahogany dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, rich pictures, revolving top writing tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys and easy chairs, folding chairs, cane sofas, etc., etc. The property of R. Bailey, Esq., Proprietor Messrs. G. Bailey and Co., and others.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of about 100 bales English Piece-goods and about 100 cases Lime Juice Cordial, damaged by Sea water.
On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mallet Bunder, or Chamar Godi, on account of the underwriters:—
About 100 bales English piece-goods, damaged by sea water, such as prints, tanjibs, checks, satins, velvets, mercerised checks, red and white twills, black and blue serge, glaze border prints:—
Also about 100 cases Lime Juice Cordial by "Rose."
The above goods were taken alongside the S. S. "Helcomba" to be transhipped for Basra and Persian Gulf, but owing to the storm on the 12th March last the boat in which the above goods were loaded sank in the harbour.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES.
On TUESDAY, the 4th June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Stores, Depot, Parel, a large quantity of old and unserviceable stores such as empty drums, paint kegs, empty varnish tins, empty kerosine oil tins, galvanized iron buckets, chunam pans, watering cans, rat traps, lamp scrap, tin lining, powras, shovels, screw augers, spanners, hammers, ratchet brace money wrenches and scrap, gunny bags, canvas, furniture, timber, casks, empty cases, hoops iron, Manilla rope, kerosine oil cases, glass scrap, cloth cutting books, and forms, files, rubber scrap, cuttings, leather scraps, clocks, canvas and leather hose pipes, etc., etc.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid for and the goods removed within 10 days from the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 27 May, 1918.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly ...	,, 16-0	,, 18-0
Quarterly ...	,, 8-0	,, 9-0
Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other European, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes. English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, Hightension and Lowtension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas Rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring for Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PERFUMERS—Earn Rupees ten (10) daily with a Hand-book of 8 eight French Formulas, Price Rupee one only. Apply to S. VISNU RAO, Bombay, No. 4, near Post Office. 4508

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East. Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus Post free. Opp. Whiteaways, 281, Hornby Rd. Fort, Bombay.

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE (Estd. 1905)—Most popular in India for sound coaching in Accountancy, Banking, Law, Shorthand, etc. Students enrolled daily for new term, commencing 8th June. Separate classes for Ladies. Opposite Whiteaway. 4477

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotation to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

CUTTER WANTED for first class tailoring business. Apply Box No. 315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 4492

EUROPEAN WANTED for Saddlery and Boot and Shoe business. Apply Box No. 316, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4493

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDOO COMPOUNDER. See personally Dr. J. L. DESAI, M.B.B.S., Hirabag, C. P. Tank Rd. 4449

WANTED—GRADUATES (strong in English) for the Union High School, Broach. Salary Rs. 50—100 according to experience and qualification. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. 4480

WANTED—An experienced HINDU COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to S. P. GHANDHI & SONS., 6, Princess Street, Jooma Masjid. 4460

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER for Oil Press and Mills. Salary according to abilities. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 321, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4509

WANTED.—Smart and energetic CLERK with good knowledge of English Correspondence. Parsi or Hindu preferred. Apply stating salary required Box No. 305, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4466

WANTED.—ENGINEER for a factory near Bombay, 1st Class Engineer. Good prospects to suitable man. Apply with copies of references and salary expected to Box No. 318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4498

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE TEACHER for the higher standard of a Local High School. Good salary to a competent man. Apply to Box No. 320, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4507

WANTED.—A GRADUATE for A. V. SCHOOL, Kapadwanj, on Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 p.m. Future prospects good. Second language Persian preferred. Apply soon to A. J. KAPASI, Chairman, School Board, Kapadwanj Municipality. 4503

WANTED.—One qualified STEAM ROLLER DRIVER for the Pandharpur Municipality for a period of four months on Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials before 5th June, V. S. TAMBE, Chief Officer. 4506

WANTED.—A competent CLERK, Limited Company Accounts Correspondence and Gujarathi knowledge necessary. Working time 6 to 8 p.m. daily. Apply stating salary to The PREMIER FURNISHING and DECORATING COY., LD., Girgaon Back Road, Bombay. 4495

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with good abilities in English. Pay up to Rs. 65 according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials before 1st June to the HOME MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar (Rajputana). 4421

WANTED—An INDIAN LADY GRADUATE, qualified to teach and take charge of Matriculation classes, one of patriotic and liberal views preferred. Please apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indraprastha Girls High School, Delhi.

HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for British Engineering Firm. Only fully experienced men with first class testimonials should apply. Guarantee Deposit Rs. 2,000 required. Salary Rs. 140. Apply to Box. No. 319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4500

WANTED.—Two GRADUATES. Pay Rs. 75—90 and Rs. 60—75 as ASSISTANTS for Ankleswar Municipal High School, from June 17th. State second language, optionals, honours and experience. Applications to reach before 31st May, 1918. N. N. ANKLESARIA, Barrister-at-Law, Chairman, Ankleswar Municipal School-Board, Ankleswar Municipal Office. 4501

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN, knowing Municipality and other works to look after our properties and to collect rent. He should have good references. Again wanted men to undertake contracts for collecting rent. Liberal terms for men of capability and standing, good airy bungalows to be given on rent at Walkeshwar. Apply NATHOORAM RAMNARAIN, Walkeshwar, near Government House, till 11 a.m. and after 9 p.m. daily. 4474

WANTED.—AN ASSISTANT CHIEF OFFICER for the Sukkur Municipality. Pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 10 and final increment of Rs. 15. Those who have passed B. A. Examination of any University or L.C.E., know Sindhi and are well conversant with office work, and others of equal literary attainments, need apply, preference being however given to those who possess higher qualifications combined with experience in Municipal or other office work. Successful candidate will be required to furnish a personal security of Rs. 2,000. Applications showing age and qualifications accompanied by certificates of previous service will be received by the President, Sukkur Municipality, up to the 21st June, 1918. 4502

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The very best class of POLO PONIES, thoroughly trained, very fast and big size. Apply immediately and send photograph of pony to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. the SRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEO of Alwar. 4468

WANTED.—OIL MILLS, HYDRAULIC OIL PRESSES, ROTARY MILLS, CRUDE OIL ENGINE 40 to 50 horse power in working order with Tanks for Oil and Water, pumps and pipes, Filters, Press-Rollers, Decorticators, Heating Kettle, etc., and accessories for a Soap Factory such as Cast Iron Frame, English Bar and Tablet Cutting Machine, Stamping Machine, etc., Apply with full particulars and lowest prices to Box No. 322, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4510

WANTED.

WANTED—PUPILS for Shorthand (Easy Method) and Typewriting (Touch System) taught within two months. Service guaranteed. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, 283, Hornby Road. 4499

WANTED.—A big PLOT OF GROUND on long lease between Mazgaon and Dadar with Compound small Bungalow, Sheds and Godowns fit for Oil Mills. Apply with full particulars and lowest rent possible to Box No. 323, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4511

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,200 R. ft. of LIGHT RAILWAY with 11 trollies and one point crossing. Apply to Box No. 301, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4437

QUETTA ENGLISH BLACK CHERRIES.—Special biggest quality. 4 lbs. Rs. 8 cash. Delivery free. Picking Packing scientific. TRIKHA BROTHERS, Quetta. Telegrams—"Grapes." 4438

HIMALAYAN HONEY—Altitude 7,000 white and pure 2 lbs. tin Rs. 1-8, postage extra. THE HONEY HOUSE, Chamba, Punjab. 4418

FOR SALE—LIGHT CAR, 10 H.P. A.C., 1915 model, 2 seater, with Dicky—C.A.V. lighting—Rs. 5,500 or near offer. For full particulars apply to Box No. 317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4497

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CYCLE with side car of known make "Indian," in excellent working order, inspection invited. Please apply MUNJEEBHOY KHATAO, Duncan Road, Doorgadevi. 4447

FOR SALE.—One GINNING FACTORY of 30 gins complete in working order, and lathe, fire pump, cart weigh scale, Donkey pump, etc. For particulars apply—MANILAL TRIBHUWANDAS & CO., Bhusari Gate, Amraoti. 4465

FOR SALE—BOOTS, SLIPPERS, &c.—Officers Brown Marching Boots Rs. 12; Brown Derby Cut Boots Rs. 10; White Canvas, Rs. 5; Waterproof Khaki Canvas, Rs. 6; Canvas Slippers, Rs. 3; Canvas Water Bags, spout and strap, Rs. 10; EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Nasirabad, Rajputana. 4496

FOR SALE—LANCASHIRE BOILER by Ruston Proctor, 20 ft. by 6 ft., 100 lbs. pressure as certified by Government Boiler Inspector. Also 2 PLATES, all round Boiler, shell circumference 22 ft. by 6 in., 7 ft. inside diameter, 5/8 in. thickness of plate, 7 ft. 9 in. long. Apply J. R. DAJI & Co., Lahore. 4489

FOR SALE—STANDARD CAR, 4-cylinder, 12 H.-P., very economical, complete with lamps, spare wheel and accessories, thoroughly renovated, new lining, paint, and hood. Price Rs. 7,000 no brokers. Apply Box No. 311, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4481

FOR SALE—40 PREFERENCE SHARES of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd., carrying 7 per cent. interest, Rs. 400 paid up each share, Managing Agents Messrs. Tata & Sons, in one or smaller lots. Offers. Address to Box No. 308, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4475

FOR SALE—CINEMA FILMS, and complete PATHE CINEMA OUTFIT, Cinema Carbons, 15 by 18 by 12 inches, Siemen's Dynamo, 900 Volts., 1,000 Rev., 12 Amp. with switch board, electric fans, Cinema Films on hire. Apply D. C. PATELL, Jheriwalla Building, 21, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 4485

FOR SALE—One Four Cylinder, 20 H.P., Three-seated, STUDEBAKER CABRIOLET COUPE, 1916, electric self-starter and lighting, emergency oil side-lamps, horn, new spare tyre and tube, complete equipment, run about 800 miles only. Car in a perfect condition. Rs. 8,000 net. One Four Cylinder, 10 H.P., Morris-Oxford DE LUXE, two-seater with dicky, painted grey, electric lights, fifth wheel complete with tyre and tube, petrol can to match painted, watch, speedometer, luggage carrier, complete equipment, driven by the owner. Car very smart and easy to drive. Very light on petrol. Rs. 6,500 net. Both the cars can be seen at the Show-Room of Messrs. FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., Ltd., and tried by appointment with S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 4450

TO BE LET.

TO SUB-LET—Now till end of June a good commodious FURNISHED BUNGALOW, Khandala beautiful valley view, rent Rs. 1,500. Apply Messrs. HORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, No. 6, New Queen's Road, Bombay. 4505

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from 1st June, 1918, the timings of certain of the Mail and Passenger trains on the G. I. P. system will be altered. For full particulars see the Sheet Time Table exhibited at stations or apply to the STATION MASTERS or the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1918. 202

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ISSUE OF
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA WAR LOAN.

BONDS AVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at par in 1921.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at par in 1923.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at Rs. 103 per cent. in 1925.

5½ per cent. Bonds, free of Income-Tax, repayable at Rs. 105 per cent. in 1928.

PRICE OF ISSUE RS. 100 PER CENT.

INTEREST UP TO 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1918, WILL BE PAID TO YOU IN ADVANCE.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY at its Head Office and Branches will, on and after 3rd June, supply you with any of the above War Bonds in pieces of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 25,000. No application forms are required.

You are invited to come to the Bank to make your investment any business day between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. (Saturdays 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.). 4459

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDERS, BUILDING CONTRACTORS AND BUILDING STORE SUPPLIERS.

On TUESDAY the 28th May, 1918, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Currey Road Karelvady, on the premises of Khanmahomed Kassumbhoy, by order of Mr. Anant Dwarkanath Ranadive and another and on account and at the risk of Odhavji Dhanji Building Contractor of Sandhurst Road.

1 Lot black stones (Boulders.)
1 Lot metal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND ACCESSORIES PERTAINING TO A BUTTON FACTORY AT KANJI BHUVAN SANDHURST ROAD.

Suit No. 448 of 1918.

Soni Devraj Rana .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Khandvalla & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Mohanlal Ugarchand the Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneer will, in pursuance of the Judge's order dated 11th April, 1918, made in the above suit, sell by Public Auction at the above place all the machinery and the stock in Trade of Messrs. Jamnadas Narotamdas a firm including.

Roll machine presses, churhha machines for polishing buttons dies for buttons, alluminium dies, hammers, goldsmith instruments, vicers, scissors, copper vicers, copper plates, German metal pieces, pinch gold pieces, brass military and plain buttons polished and unpolished pinch gold collar buttons, sleeve buttons, chains, rings tables, and chairs.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1918.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Anandrao, Bhawoo and Co., of 25-29, Church Gate Street, the following goods, landed ex. S. S. "Saigon Maru."

20 bales foolscap paper, Nakai quality No. 61, each containing 30 reams weighing 16½ lbs. size 26½ by 16½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Teak Jungle Wood Cuttings, Old Wood and Iron Pipings and Rubber Cuttings, Manilla Rope, Hawsers, Scrap Iron, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th May, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the P. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

A quantity of teak and jungle wood cuttings, old wood, iron pipings, rubber cuttings, Manilla rope and hawsers, scrap iron, empty paint kegs, drums and soda casks, cases, etc.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES CORDROI OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Seth Nanakchand Ishwarsingh at his shop at Kamdhenoo Gully, Mulji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. A. Rubin.

50 bales each 40 pieces cordroi of Currimbhoy Mills No. 1109.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF BALES OF DAMAGED HAY, WIRE, HOOP IRON, ETC.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Grain Depot, Tank Bunder, Mazagon:—

Bales of damaged Hay, Wire, Hoop Iron, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF SASSOON'S NAINSOOK NO. 1400 AND CENTURY MILL'S MEXICAN CLOTH, AND GRAHAM'S BLACK SHAWLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on MONDAY, the 27th day of May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of Aga M. A. Isphany and on account and at the risk of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazarani and Sons:—

1 bale 148 pieces Sassoon's Nainsook No. 1400. Ex. S. S. "City of Elysia."

A. N. 1260 D. S. and Co.—3051-53—3 bales each 150 pieces Nainsook No. 1400. Ex. S. S. "City of Nainkin."

A. N. 1260 D. S. and Co.—No. 3054—1 bale 144 pieces Sassoon's Nainsook No. 140.

3 bales each 150 pieces Nainsook No. 1400. Ex. S. S. Clan Gordon.

8 bales each 50 pieces Mexican cloth No. 1000. 10 lbs. of Century Mill.

By order of Messrs. M. J. Mowla and Sons and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. A. Nessim of Dalal Street.

2 bales each 100 dozen Graham's Black Arabic Shawls, 50in. by 50in. No. 810 and No. 824, ex. S. S. Elysia.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knowing the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid against delivery order within three days from the day of sale.

IMPORTANT TO PROVISION MERCHANTS HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SALE OF MORTON'S JAMS AND CROSSE AND BLACKWELLS SAUSAGES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on THUSRDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms a consignment of the following.

100 cases each 6 dozen C. & E. Morton's assorted jams.

20 cases each 6 dozen Crosse and Blackwell's sausages.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECES OF LAND AT COORLA.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, 1918, AT 4-30 P.M., (S.T.), AT THE OFFICE OF THE KHOTE AT COORLA NEAR RAILWAY STATION.

High Court.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 472 of 1916.

Eva Gonsalves and others .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
D. M. Cardoz and others .....Defendants.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the power of sale given to him under the Consent Order dated the 7th day of September, 1916, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co., will sell by Public Auction the following pieces of Land on the above mentioned day and place.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTIES.

All those pieces or parcels of Land at the Village of Asalpe and Coorla, in the Registration sub-district of Coorla bearing following Survey Nos. and Pot or Falni Nos:—

LOT NO. 1 ASALPE.

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Area Ac.	Gun.	sq. yds.	Assessment.
11	13	...	0	10½	1300⅔	1 14 0
19	3	...	0	23½	2813⅓	3 12 0
19	7	...	0	3½	453⅓	0 10 0
19	...	6	0	1½	151½	0 0 6
23	...	11	0	8	968	0 4 0
23	...	18	0	18	2178	0 7 0
23	...	33	1	12	6292	0 12 0

LOT NO. 2, COORLA.

43	14	0	0	2½	272½	0 2 0
45	8	0	0	13½	1663⅓	2 4 0

LOT NO. 3, COORLA.

66	8	0	1	7½	5747½	3 8 0

LOT NO. 4, COORLA.

127	2	0	0	11½	1316⅔	0 11 0
127 out of 3	0	0	0	6½	756⅔	0 6 0
127	,,	0	0	6½	786⅔	0 6 0
127	4	0	0	2½	302⅔	0 2 0

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th May, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER BIG
CONSPIRACY of three AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.
Persecution of Labour at the Enrichment of Capital.
MOST VIVID SCENES in the SECOND INSTALMENT of
THE "GODDESS"
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
From Saturday, 25th May.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES
at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m.
GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES
PALACE
OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY COMEDY CO.
Presents
SELECT VARIETIES
Intercepted by
CHOICE CINEMA
including
an intensely interesting DRAMA
THE WAYS OF MEN
THURSDAY NEXT MAY 30th
A New Musical Comedy
and
A REVUELETTE

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
MARIE CORELLI'S
Most Popular Work
"TEMPORAL POWER"
"TEMPORAL POWER"
"TEMPORAL POWER"
The much-discussed Novel that brought the celebrated Authoress to the zenith of her fame
VISUALIZED AS A GREAT 6-ACT SUPER-FILM
"TEMPORAL POWER"
"For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of the world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."
With these words ringing in their ears the seething, cursing mass of humanity surged forward.
MARIE CORELLI
Is nothing if not daring in her writings and in
"TEMPORAL POWER"

A HOT FAVOURITE
HELEN HOLMES
THE IDOL OF MOTION PICTURE FANS
In Episodes 4th, 5th, and 6th of the
RAILROAD RAIDERS
THE RAILWAY SERIAL SUPREME
AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
THRILLS! PUNCH! ACTION!
Abound in every chapter. Dashing, daring Helen Holmes was never seen to better advantage. Don't fail to see her.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, NORTH
TO-NIGHT
LAST TWO EPISODES!
LAST TWO EPISODES!
of
JIMMIE DALE
ALIAS
THE GREY SEAL
WHO IS THE TOCSIN?
Come and see the riddle solved at last.
NEXT WEEK
Look out for a Superb Italian Production.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY: at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

THE MAJESTIC
NEAR GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
TO-NIGHT AND DURING THE WEEK
Fourth Instalment
OF THE SENSATIONAL RAILWAY SERIAL
THE GIRL AND THE GAME
Episodes 10-11-12.
THE UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
AND A
SPARKLING COMIC
USUAL 3 SHOWS at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

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AMUSEMENTS.

The Double Programme!

Two extremely facisinating Dramas have been secured for this week's grand Programme by

THE WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

"The Daughter of England"

(four parts—5,000 feet)

is a ripping Story of a British Governess pestered and persecuted by Hun Kultur in a German home just before the War. The Drama is really an eye-opener.

"THEODORA"

(3 parts—4,000 feet)

is an engrossing narrative of the great Emperor Justinian and his lustful, awful Empress Theodora. It is a splendid Photo-Drama lavishly rich in scenery and costumes. Altogether an astounding magnificent Bill.

HALF PRICES AS USUAL

TIMES: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT & TO-MORROW AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

MR. E. H. DUCASSE Presents

THE FAMOUS LONDON STAR

HAYDEN COFFIN

in the 5-part Clarendon (British) Drama

"IT'S ALWAYS THE WOMAN"

An exciting story of the breaking up of a happy home by two villains; of many amazing incidents and an unexpectedly happy ending.

ADAPTED FROM THE PLAY WHICH TOURED THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR SEVEN YEARS.

SUPPORTED BY BRILLIANT LONDON CAST.

THE FUNNIEST OF COMICS. LATEST PATHE GAZETTE.

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

Entire Change of Programme Wednesday.

A Precious Bulletin!

Let there be no doubt in your mind that the

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)

knows what it is about, what its patrons want, what Films are "drawers" and what Films are "yawn-makers."

That is why the **Cinema Precious** presents a living, animated spectacle every evening during each of its three shows.

Our new drama this week—four parts 5,000 feet—has again proved to be a *draw!* Mind you—it is *NOT* a blank! On Saturday and Sunday enthusiastic crowds clapped and cheered to the very echo.

"LIEUTENANT MAX OF THE NINTH LANCERS"

and his Circus Sweety—the lovely, lovable lassie, as a rose, and as furious as a lioness.

Universal Screen Magazine and a Comic Film supplement this unique Drama in the Programme.

Half Prices and three Shows daily: 7; 8-45 and 10-30.

PATHÉ GOLD ROOSTER PLAYS

IMPERIAL

7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

ANTONIO MORENO

IN

"THE ANGEL FACTORY"

ONE OF THE BEST PICTURES PRODUCED IN MONTHS.

PATHE'S

History of the Great War

Our Armies at Sea. Scenes on board the Troopships—"Imperial Triumph," our last contingent, Canadians at Salisbury Plain, Indians at Marseilles, etc., etc.

PATHE'S GAZETTE

and

A ROARING COMIC

——"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"——

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA Co.

(in all the Leading London Musical Successes.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 27th MAY

The Latest London Success

"CARMINETTA"

A Musical play in 2 Acts.

TUESDAY, 28th MAY

A Musical play in 3 Acts

"THE MERRY WIDOW"

WEDNESDAY, 29th MAY

"THE QUAKER GIRL"

THURSDAY, 30th MAY

"MR. MANHATTAN"

FRIDAY, 31st MAY

An Opera Bouffe in 3 Acts

"THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER"

SATURDAY, 1st JUNE

A Pinero Musical Comedy

"THE BOY"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.

After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR

BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

Commencing from Saturday 25th May

THE

EXCELSIOR

will present

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME OF FILM EVERY WEEK

Starring

WORLD'S FOREMOST ARTISTES

In spite of heavy cost and curtailment of 10 o'clock shows no expense will be spared in providing an absolutely

First Class Bill of Fare

upto a Standard of the Old

EXCELSIOR

Reputation.

THE

EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p. m.

THE EVIL PATH

A five-part French Drama with a strong and gripping plot teeming with human pathos, passions and noble sacrifice.

"ARIZONA"

A Scenic Film.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE

Safety Hair Destroyer.

RAJARANI SOAP

Painless and stainless single application removes hair from any part of body.

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per box of 3 cakes.

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"A Real Miracle Indeed."

That is an Indian gentleman's opinion of the results of using Erectruss and hundreds of others have written their appreciation in similar terms. Many sufferers had tried other remedies without result but found Erectruss "a real miracle indeed."

The Erectruss is based on Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia" and is therefore safe, sure, reliable and *perfectly natural*, the cure being effected by an excessive accumulation of blood in the diseased part of the body.

As a sure cure for Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility, Erectruss is unequalled and the name behind it is a guarantee of its efficiency. Costing only Rs. 15. (plus postage, etc.) Erectruss is a "health investment" well worth consideration. Learn more about this wonderful instrument by writing for Free Descriptive Booklet to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).

Erectruss

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, May 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	.. ..
,, Exports, to Great Britain	.. .. Nil
,, ,, to Continent	.. .. Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	.. .. 8¢
Demand Bills	.. .. 4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	.. .. 99½

New York, May 23rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	 6,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	.. .. ..
,, to Continent	.. .. ..
Futures at New York July	.. .. .. 23.44—26
,, ,, Oct.	.. .. .. 22.56—19
,, ,, Jan.	.. .. .. 22.66—20
Spot Cotton at New York	.. .. .. 26.45+75
,, ,, Orleans	.. .. .. 25.75—25
Futures at New Orleans July	.. .. .. 23.59—16
,, ,, Oct.	.. .. .. 22.13—21

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

May 25.

The following are the Room Rates of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association for the May settlement which concluded to-day.

In the Marwari Bazaar this afternoon the market opened at Rs. 674 for Fine Broach July and with a sharp decline touched Rs. 663 at 3-30 p.m.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fine Broach	July	Rs.	665
Fine Khamgaon Akola	,,	,,	650 Room rate
Fully Good Bengal	,,	,,	640 ,,
Good Sawginned Dharwar	June/July	,,	692 ,,
,, M. G. Coompta	,,	,,	695 ,,
,, ,, Westerns	,,	,,	680 ,,

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 25TH MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	595	580	540	500	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab		575	535		,,
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat		670	650		,,
M.G. Nag ore		670	650		,,
M.G. Yeomal		660	640		,,
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		650	630		,,
M.G. Arvaroti		650	630		,,
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		650	630		,,
M.G. Khandesh			575		,,
M.G. Muthia		590	565		,,
M.G. Broach		676			,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 25th May 1918.

Cotton	2,265 bales.
Wheat	29,527 cwts.
Linseed	5,823 ,,
Rape, &c.	— ,,
Gingellyseed	32 ,,
Poppyseed	— ,,
Groundnuts	670 ,,
Castorseed	2,131 ,,
Rice	21,347 ,,
Myrabollams	3 914 ,,
Cottonseed	149 ,,
Mowrasseed	— ,,
Gram	4,605 ,,
Jowar	514 ,,
Maize	— ,,
Barley	2,199 ,,

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	595	580	535	495	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	590	575	530	..	Ready
Akola Khamg	..	640	620	..	Ready
Fair-stapleM G.	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	680	670	662	..	Ready
Kadi	..	..	700	..	Ready
Viramgam(M.G)	..	..	..	..	..
Mathia (M.G.)	..	590	565	..	Ready
Dhagadra Limbdi (M.G.)	..	..	695	..	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	710	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	765	Ready
Western (H.G.)	..	..	..	730	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	..
Antni-Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	735	Ready

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

Bombay, May 25th 1918.—5 p.m.

	Basis Terms: Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery: Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	52 8 0	7 9 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	52 0 0	7 8 0
,, Karachi Rangis	52 8 0	7 7 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 6 0	7 11 0
,, Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 8 0
,, Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
Toolseed, White 85-15	62 0 0	— —
,, Gajar 75-25	55 0 0	— —
,, Gajar 50-50	54 0 0	— —
,, Black	61 0 0	— —
Poppyseed, White	10 0 0	10 6 0
Groundnuts	42 0 0	— —
Mowrasseed	5 0 0	5 6 0
Barley	38 0 0	5 4 0
Castorseed	48 0 0	7 10 0

Forward:	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	7 6 9
,, August September	7 9 0
Linseed May	8 7 0
,, Sept.	8 14 6

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay May 25th 1918

	Rate per lb' Rs, as. ps;
Davids No. 10	0 15 14
Shapurji No 10	0 14 15
Simplex No. 10	0 14 14
Edward No. 10	0 14 14
Light Houses No. 6½	0 13 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25th 1918

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	Rs.	1	5 15½
,, Demand	Rs.	1	6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	Rs.	1	6 7
Fcs. Demand	Rs.		2021
American Dollars	Rs.		279
Hongkong	Rs.		203
Shanghai	Rs.		293½
Japan	Rs.		145½
Singapore	Rs.		155½

Market steady.

Unique Opportunity for Government Contractors

For immediate sale all classes of high class **Beldam's and Chaplin's Steam and Hydraulic Packings**, such as Lion Steam Packing, Garlock Packing, Mosleys Duriflex Packings, Thistle Packing, Chaplin's Diamond Kohinoor Packings, Asbestos Wire Multicore Packing, Neron Packing, Paragon Packing, Genuine Tuck's Packing, etc.

Torrel Jointing Sheets and ordinary Red Jointing Sheets.
All classes of Green, Dark, Grey and Khaki Waterproof Cotton Canvas 36" wide.
Best Ashwood Oars 12', 14' and 16' long.
Steam Proof British Admirality quality Rubber Sheets, all sizes.
Modern pattern English Life Belts or Life Jackets passed by the Board of Trade.
Ready-made Waterproof Paulins of all sizes.
One Direct Driven Manlove and Alliot's Hydro Extractor 42".
One John Brown and Sons' English Plaining Machine, second-hand, sound working order, about 38' long.
One Nesmyth and Wilson's complete Pressing Factory with Engine, Boiler, Building, Land, etc., used for about 4 months only, in excellent condition.

For prices and further particulars apply sharp to—

E. K. PALIA & Co.

Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

BULLION.

May 25.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-13.
Sovereign Rs. 18-13.
Silver Ready ex-duty Rs 109-10.
Silver 1st Sett Rs. 109-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/5 31/32.
Bank demand draft 1/6 1/16.
3 months' sight drafts 1/6 7/16.
Bank demand on France Frcs. 203½.
3 months' sight France Frcs. 212.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 299.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143-8.
60 days' sight Japan Rs. 138-8.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 279.
Bank demand on Singapore Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 89.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 97-98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 63.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 75.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 75.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 90.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

There was very little doing in the market which closed fairly steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1840, Swadeshi 2010, Swan 675, Simplex 780, Shapurji 133-12, Pearls 592-8, New Greats 1075, Madhawji 2267-8, Luxmi Cotton 1700, Kohinoor 1445, Kasturchand 1250, Ind. Malwa 330, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 520, Fazulbhoy 785, David 557-8, Currimbhoy 375, Crescent 242-8, Century 447-8, Nagpur 2435, Bombay United 887-8, Bombay Dyeing 1320, Advance 1300 Tata Ordinary 242-8, Katni Ordinary 242-8, Katni Deferred 1200, Tata Old Deferred 1125, Tata New Deferred 360 Tata New Ordinary 97-8 prem., Alcocks 855, Bombay-Burma 715, Bombay Tramway 360, Bombay Steam 312-8, Tata Hydro 1260.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1840, Swadeshi 2010, Swan 675, Simplex 780, Pearls 592-8, Shapurji 135, New Greats 360, Madhavji 2270, Kohinoor 1440, Kasturchand 1260, Ind. Malwa 330, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 525, Fazulbhoy 787-8, David 562-8, Currimbhoy 375, Crescent 245, Century 450, Nagpur 2435, Bombay United 895, Bombay Dyeing 1330, Advance 1300, Katni Ordinary 241/4, Katni Deferred 1200, Tata Ordinary 240, Tata Old Deferred 1125, Tata New Ordinary 97-8, prem Tata New Deferred 360 prem Alcocks 855, Bombay-Burma 715, Bombay Tramway 360, Bombay Steam 312-8, Tata Hydro 1260.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Coal shares were again neglected, the market showing no interest in those securities, of which there are many sellers waiting for opportunity to unload. Jute mill shares, considering the absence of buying power, ruled fairly steady, though in some instance slightly lower rates were accepted by sellers Amongst the industrials oil mills shares were again very firm, while Surma Valley shares registered a further advance, being quoted at Rs. 25/4.

The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Northern 15/2.

Jute:—Auckland ord 376, Belvedere ord 498, Clive ord 258, Gondalpara ord 830, Howrah ord 42/4, Kamarhatty ord 616, Kanknarrah ord 722, Lansdowne ord 338, Lothian ord 237, Reliance ord 37/8.

Miscellaneous:—Behar Oil 44/12, Britania Biscuits 12/8, Cawnpur Sugar ord 211/8, Fort Gloster Jute debentures 98, Howrah Oil 69/4, Reliance Jute debentures par, Surma Valley Saw Mills 25/4.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64/2 to 64/6 and small lots at Rs. 64/8 to 64/12.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 25th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	643-4
Total up-to-date	27,68,818 8

COTTON AND HALF-TIME.

DWINDLING MAJORITIES AGAINST ABOLITION.

The ballot of cotton operatives on the abolition of half-time, says the "Manchester Guardian," during mail week, will not be complete for another week or so. All the districts which have so far reported their figures show a majority against raising the school-leaving ago to 14—which is what the abolition of half-time means under Mr. Fisher's bill,—and it is certain that, as in the last ballots, the rank and file vote of Lancashire will go in favour of the existing system.

The present ballot is, however, expected to show a smaller majority than any that have gone before. In 1909 the majority was less than six to one; in 1912 (on the raising of the age to 13) it was four to one. The 1918 ballot, as far as it has gone, gives the proportions of rather over two to one. Lancashire's peculiar opposition to the reform is clearly on the wane.

SOME OF THE BALLOTS.

The ballot covers all the unions affiliated with the Textile Factory Workers' Association or almost all the operatives' societies in the cotton trade, except the Cardroom Amalgamation. The returns are being sent in from each district. The system of balloting differs, and as in the weaving districts the voting papers are distributed to members' houses the North-east Lancashire figures will be reported late. Spinners vote at their trade union office. The vote of the Oldham province of the spinners is complete, except from one district; it shows, roughly, a majority of two to one against the abolition of half-time. At Rochdale 67 per cent. of the spinners voted; there were 242 for abolition and 368 against, a majority of 126. The number of Stockport spinners voting was only a third of the membership: 51 were for abolition and 59 against. The majority at Bolton, 500 on a poll of 4,000, is also comparatively small. The result of the ballot of the Colne Weavers' Association was 3,707 against abolition and 1,588 for, a majority of 2,119.

The Legislative Council of the Textile Workers' Association met in Manchester yesterday, and discussed the provisions of the Education Bill—especially those relating to continued part-time education up to 18—in preparation for a joint meeting with the employers on Monday. This will be followed by a meeting with Lancashire members of Parliament in London on Wednesday. Although the Legislative Council is strongly in favour of the abolition of half-time, and advised the members to that effect, it will of course have to stand by the decision of the ballot. Discussion at yesterday's meeting centred chiefly round the practical difficulties in adjusting Mr. Fisher's suggested eight hours' school a week up to eighteen to the working conditions of the trade. The general feeling was that no scheme or time-table has yet been suggested which would fit in smoothly with present hours.

CARDROOM'S LIBERAL OPINIONS.

The attitude of the officials of the Cardroom Amalgamation towards the bill, unlike that of the other unions, has been one of unqualified approval. In the quarterly report of the Executive Council, just issued, Mr. W. Mullin, the secretary, says that the result of the abolition of half-time will be "better attention to the education of the youth of the future." Much consideration, he goes on, is being given to the provision of education after the age of 14. "Several schemes are receiving careful attention for the continued improvement of the youth's education, and if it is the truly earnest desire of all those now intently watching the bill to attain that end, we may rest assured a measure will be passed giving the youths of this country an education which will make them better and more enlightened men and women, and the democracy of this country superior to that of any other nation."

The fourteenth annual gathering of the Bharat Natya Samaj, will be held to-day and to-morrow in Poona in the Nutan Aryabhushan Theatre, under the presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law.

EXHIBITION

In connection with the 8th Session of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference of Delhi.

VARIETY OF SIDE SHOWS

Admission Fee Annas 8.

Season Pass Rs. 10
Season Coupon Book Rs. 5.

STALLS TO BE LET. *Apply Sharp*

Hughes Road. Chowpatty.

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In out-of-the-way Places

Horlick's Malted Milk proves a veritable boon, for it is made in a moment with the addition of water only. It keeps indefinitely, and for camp life is an indispensable stand-by. It solves the milk question. It feeds the tired body and is most delicious.

Of all Stores & Bazaars, in 3 sizes.

Horlick's malted milk

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, distraction for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort these Pearls act a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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JUST FOR THE SEASON
AUTOMATIC VACUUM ICE CREAM FREEZER

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Size—2 quarts machine Rs. 30 nett. 1 quart Rs. 20.
Most Economical and Time Saving Machine. Guaranteed for its durability. A Legacy for every family.
Special terms for Wholesale Merchants
Agents wanted.
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RELIABILITY

You can always rely upon the Superior Strength and Purity of

HELLER'S
FANCY-PASTRY BAKING POWDER
For Perfect Results.

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HUMMUM ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Suction Process.

PILES, FISTULA & HOEMORRHOIDS are RADICALLY Cured
BY
SUCTION PROCESS
WITHOUT
SURGICAL OPERATION
or by aid of Irritants such as, Arsenic Copper Sulphates, &c.

P. S. GANLA, M.D. (America.)
Serum Therapist.
Specialist in Consumption and Scrofula.
Address: "Arya Pharmacy," BOMBAY No. 8.

By 20 minutes of the Clock

the feeling of uneasiness creeping over you will develop symptoms of fever; and while you just "wait and see" the thermometer points to a degree over hundred. At this juncture quinine only aggravates the symptoms. Take a dose of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC instead, and watch the fever dropping down to a point near the normal, if it does not actually touch it. In about an equal number of minutes it took the fever to come over you, you overcome the fever, don your hat and go out to attend to your duties. A second dose forestalls and prevents the return of the attack. In Malaria and long standing obstinate cases of fever continuation of the same medicine will neutralized the poison in the blood. Remember, Squibb's is perfectly harmless to the system.

MADON SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

PLEASE NOTE WE HAVE NO OTHER ADDRESS IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Fantastics, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. TUESDAY, May 28.
Fantastics, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. WEDNESDAY, May 29.
Fantastics, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

"Fantastics," Town Hall, 9-30.
Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15, and 10-0.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Rd., 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.)

INDIAN DEFENCE EORCE.

4TH BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.
May 25.
Wednesday, 29th.—6-45 a.m. Jackal Club Flats.
Drill, Salsette Troops.
Wednesday, 29th.—7 a.m. Church Gate Sands.
Drill, Fort Troops.
C. H. PARTRIDGE, 2nd-Lieut., Acting Adjutant, 4th Bombay, Light Horse.

AND AT THE P. V MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster commencing at 6-15 p.m.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Good Life League, Mr. Bamanshaw, R. Mistry will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati, on "Sufeism and the Persian Poets" on Wednesday the 29th instant at 6-15 p.m., (S.T.), in the Hall of the League 4, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road.

THE BEGGAR PROBLEM.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society 72 Apollo Street, Fort) this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), on "The Beggar Problem." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

CHEAP GRAIN SHOP OPENED IN COLABA

The honorary secretary of the A Ward Committee writes for the information of the residents of Colaba that, being encouraged at the success achieved at their shop at Bazar Gate Street, the Committee have opened a shop at Colaba Municipal Market for supplying rice and grain of all sorts to the poor and lower middle classes at as cheap rates as possible. Arrangements also have been made with Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., to station a cart of 'Chucker' Brand kerosine oil at the shop every day and to retail it there at the prices fixed by the Controller of Prices.

A GARDENER ELECTROCUTED.

Vishram Kashiba, a "mali" employed at the Bombay Bar Gymkhana at Chowpatti, was found lying dead in the Gymkhana compound on Sunday morning with a live electric wire under his leg. It is believed that while working in the compound, overnight, the deceased must have put his foot accidentally on the wire, which was an overhead one and had broken. At the J. J. Hospital, Dr. W. Nunan, the Acting Coroner, opened an inquest on the body of the deceased on Sunday and after the deceased had been formally identified by one of his relatives, further inquiry was adjourned.

KOLABA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

As resolved at a meeting of the Committee, which had to be adjourned for want of quoram on the 17th instant, the adjourned annual general meeting of the Kolaba District Congress Committee was held at Mr. G. B. Vaidya's house on the 26th instant, Mr. S. V. Lalit presiding. The following office-bearers were elected: President, Dr. M. B. Velkar; Vice-President, Mr. K. T. Dongre; Hon. Secretaries. Messrs. M. R. Gosavi, pleader, and G. C. Bhate, pleader; Asst. Secretary, Mr. S. L. Thosar Messrs. Gosavi, Govilkar and G. B. Vaidya were elected representatives of the Committee on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

FANTASTICS TO-NIGHT.

The Fantastics will be seen in a new programme to-night. The advance sale of tickets indicates that a large house will witness this their fourth change of programme which is built more on comedy lines than any of the former ones.

"EUROPEAN BRITISH SUBJECTS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel very grateful to you, if any one of your readers will kindly inform me, whether old Parsi volunteers, who are enrolled as "European" British Subjects for the duration of the war, (since the Defence of India Act came into force) should be treated as "British" Warrant Officers or Indian W. O. (simply out of the colour peril), if they offer their services in Mesopot and if their pay allows them the rank of warrant officers? Thanking you for the trouble.—Yours, etc.,
"WAFOO".

Bombay, May 25.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay, was held yesterday, Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee presiding.

The Committee's report for 1917 was approved and adopted, and a new Committee was appointed, and on the motion of Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, it was resolved that in future voting papers should be supplied to members by post and certificate of posting obtained.

Prizes to the winners of last year's championship were then given away, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN LABOURCORPS IN FRANCE.

TESTIMONY TO THEIR EXCELLENT WORK.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, May 25.

Papers have been published showing the work of the United Provinces Labour Companies in France. With a few exceptions the reports on the behaviour of these labourers amid strange surroundings have been most gratifying, Major-General Percy Hambro, D. A. and Q.M.G., Fifth Army among other remarks, says: By close co-operation of three units (one of them being the 70th Kumaun Indian Labour Corps) it has been possible to lay 18,200 feet of steel in five days, averaging 3,840 feet a day, the maximum laid in one day being 8,500 feet and that this easily holds a record in France.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. V. Cox writes in his Diary:—On tour in France, visited No. 77 Kumaun Company about 10 miles from Albert under Officer Commanding Captain Burns, next in command being Lieut. Ring; both of them are good officers and the O. C. knows all his men thoroughly and evidently looks after them well. They appear cheerful and contented, the men generally look well and have kept well during the winter. Visited 23rd United Provinces Company, O. C. is 2nd-Lieut. Kassi Nath, an extremely energetic and able officer. These men have done good work throughout the winter and are very well spoken of by their employers. I saw 76th Kumaun Company commanded by Captain Mackay; they are also well spoken of and have done excellent work.

Sir H. V. Cox writes he met Brigadier-General Newall, who commands the British Royal Flying Corps in Nancy district, and he expressed his entire satisfaction with the work done.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN WESTERN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)
POONA, May 25.

The sixth annual gathering of the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal or the Indian Historical Association, Poona, commenced this morning, Mr. Vasudeo Shastri Khare of Miraj presiding. Over 40 members and several distinguished visiters, including Shrimant Kibesaheb of Indore and Raja Dharamapal, attended. In the hall were exhibited pictures, coins, and other things of historic importance secured by the researches of men like Messrs. Pajwade, Patwardhan and others. After the adoption of last year's report and the next year's budget a number of interesting papers were read. The sittings will continue for the next two days.

INDIAN TEA INDUSTRY.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW BRITISH TAX.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, May 25.

The following is taken from the proceedings of the meeting of the General Committee of the Indian Tea Association held on the 8th instant. As arranged at the last meeting the Committee had cabled to the Indian Tea Association (London), inorming them of the position in connection with this matter. They had also wired to the United Planters' Association of Southern India and had enquired whether any indication had been given to them regarding Government's intentions and they had wired the local branches and associations suggesting that in the meantime action in the matter could most usefully be taken by the Association on behalf of the industry in north-east India.

A reply on the 6th May from the London Association stated that their committee strongly supported the protest and requested that the views of the Association's solicitors on the question should be wired to them and that they should be informed whether there was any appeal open to the law courts against Government's interpretation of the Clause in the Act, under which it was proposed to demand payment of the tax. The London Committee enquired also whether they should arrange to have the matter brought up in the House of Commons.

A telegram from the United Planters' Association of Southern India stated that nothing had so far been heard by them of the proposal, but that immediate enquiries were being made. Replies from the branch and district associations concurred in the committee's proposal that all action in respect of the industry in north-east India should in the meantime be taken by the General Committee.

The Chairman reported that he expected shortly to attend a consultation with the solicitors to discuss the question and meantime no further action was necessary.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, May 25.

It has been decided to declare the 3rd June 1918 a public holiday in celebration of his Majesty the King-Emperor's birthday, but there will be no entertainments, reviews, salutes, dressing of ships, or other celebrations. Flags will be flown and the usual Honours List will be published on that date.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in the south-west Punjab and in defect in the submontane districts. Day temperature is normal or above it, the excess being greatest at Rawalpindi; night temperature is above the average throughout.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is slightly above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi. Humidity continues in excess in the north of the division. Day temperature is in slight defect in south-west Rajputana while night temperature is above the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.42in. of rain. Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is above the average in the north of Gujarat and of Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa reports 0.32in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal except in the north-western districts. Day temperature is below the average in the southern half of the division; night temperature continues in excess in the north-west.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general and in the south Konkan it has been heavy; Karwar reports 3.28in. Mormugao 6.03in. and Bombay 0.76in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect except at Bombay; night temperature is below the average throughout.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports 0.18in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderate to considerable defect; night temperature is below normal in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Bombay; it has become light in south Malabar and has been very heavy in the south Konkan. A few showers are also reported from Central India West, the west of the Central Provinces, the south Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and Mysore. The low pressure area that lay off the Konkan coast has becomc insignificant and the monsoon has somewhat strengthened here. The sea is reported rough at Ratnagiri and very rough at Mormugao.

Rainfall will probably increase in Hyderabad and the Bombay Deccan and is likely to decrease in the south Konkan.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.....	29.620 Inches
Temperature of Air	85.3 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.5 "
Dew Point	77.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.780 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	90.6 "
Minimum do. do.	81.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	S,WSW,SSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	139 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.27 "
Do. do. year	1.73 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 25th May.....	0.77 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Soundings.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Soundings.	
	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.	May	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat.	25	m	11	18	27	10	25	m	4	27	15	11
			10	58a	26	1			5	10a	13	3
Sun.	26	m	11	53	28	4	26	m	5	5	15	6
			11	34a	26	4			5	51a	13	1
Mon.	27		0	28a	28	8	27	m	5	42	15	3
									6	31a	13	0
Tues	28	m	0	12	26	4	28	m	6	18	15	2
			1	4a	28	8			7	10a	13	0
Wed.	29	m	0	51	26	3	29	m	6	52	15	6
			1	41a	28	6			7	50a	13	1
Thur	30	m	1	32	26	0	30	m	7	30	16	0
			2	20a	28	1			8	32a	13	2
Fri	31	m	2	19	25	8	31	m	8	14	16	10
			3	3a	27	7			9	2a	13	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
May 25 (Saturday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.
" 26 (Sunday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 9m.
" 27 (Monday)	6h. 2m.	7h 10m.
" 28 (Tuesday)	6h. 1m.	7h 10m.
" 29 (Wednesday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
" 30 (Thursday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.
" 31 (Friday)	6h. 1m.	7h. 11m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 1918 May 4d. 8h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 10d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m.; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 2.4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 25th May, 1918, was 29.464 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot. Kathiawar.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

PROPOSALS TO ACCELERATE PROGRESS

INCREASE IN ELECTIVE ELEMENT ON LOCAL BODIES.

DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE PANCHAYAT SYSTEM.

The following resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government, dated the 16th May, 1918, is published. It lays down proposals to accelerate the growth of self-governing institutions in India, by the relaxation of Government control, internal as well as external, increase of the elective element, appointment of non-official chairmen and the development of the system of village panchayats.

It was announced in the House of Commons on the 20th of August, 1917 that the policy of his Majesty's Government, in respect of the future of this country, was that of increasing the association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. It was added that progress in this policy could only be achieved by successive stages and that the British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lay for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be the judges of the time and measure of each advance and must be guided by the co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service would thus be conferred and by the extent to which it was found that confidence could be reposed in their sense of responsibility.

In commenting on this pronouncement in the Imperial Legislative Council on the 5th of September 1917, his Excellency the Viceroy explained that there were three roads along which an advance should be made towards the goal indicated in the above pronouncement. Of these the first road was in the domain of local self-government, the village or rural board and the town or municipal council. The domain of urban and rural self-government was the great training ground from which political progress and a sense of responsibility have taken their start, and it was felt that the time had come to quicken the advance, to accelerate the rate of progress and thus to stimulate the sense of responsibility in the average citizen and to enlarge his experience.

The object of the present Resolution is to indicate the manner in which the Government of India would desire to initiate the progress to be made along this road of local self-government.

Although the beginnings of local bodies can be traced to an earlier epoch, the course of local self-government, as now understood, was first set out by the government of Lord Ripon more than 30 years ago. A determined effort was made by the Government of India in 1881 to 1884 to implant a system of local self-government in the country and much was said and written on the subject in those years. During and shortly after that period a number of Acts were passed to form the foundation of the new arrangements. There was, however, little enthusiasm about the further development of the system either in official circles or outside and the advance during subsequent years, though not inconsiderable, has on the whole been slow. As might be expected, it has ben more rapid in the great towns, but it has lagged behind over the country at large.

The Decentralization Commission and the Resolution of 1915.

In 1907-09 the whole field of local self-government came under the consideration of the Decentralization Commission, and that Commission made a number of detailed proposals on the subject almost all of which were in the direction of giving greater scope and freedom to local bodies. These proposals were referred in 1909-10 to local Governments, and a large mass of opinions was received during the ensuing three or four years. The Secretary of State had, meantime, intimated his opinon that the time had come to undertake a general review of the results obtained by the policy of Lord Ripon's government; and the Government of India after an intermediate correspondence with the Secretary of State and local Governments complied with this desire by embodying their views on the proposals of the Commission in a comprehensive Resolution on the main problems of local self-government. This Resolution was issued in April 1915. After pointing out the degree of substantial progress that had already been achieved and the signs of vitality and growth that were everywhere apparent, it proceeded to explain the obstacles in the way of realising completely the ideals which had prompted action in the past. The smallness and inelasticity of local revenues, the difficulty of devising further forms of taxation, the indifference still prevailing in many places towards all forms of public life, the continued unwillingness of many gentlemen to submit to the troubles, expense and inconveniences of election, the unfitness of some of those whom these obstacles did not deter, the prevalence of sectarian animosities, the varying character of the municipal area—all these were causes which could not but impede the free and full development of local self-government. The growing demand among the educated classes in towns for greater efficiency involving more direct expert control in matters affecting public health and education was a further influence of a different character; but, while these and similar considerations indicated the need for caution, the Government of India, on the whole, declared themselves unhesitatingly in favour of a general policy of further progress limited only by such conditions as local circumstances might dictate. At the same time, the Resolution emphasized the fact that any attempt to exact uniformity in local administration would be foredoomed to failure, and on a review of all the circumstances the Government of India decided to accept in almost every case the conclusions of each local Government as to the degree of progress possible at the present time. The Resolution therefore, while indicating in broad outlines the ideals which the Government of India had before them, left the local Governments in most respects to move towards these ideals in the manner and at the pace which was considered best fitting to local circumstances. In some provinces—as in the United Provinces, Bengal and Assam—legislation has since been effected or initiated and in others action has been taken in other ways towards securing further progress on the lines suggested by the Commision, but as a rule the statutary provisions for local self-government have remained unchanged since the Resolution of 1915 was issued and no remarkable departure of a general character has been made from the previously existing arrangements.

In their recent correspondence with the Secretary of State on the general subject of constitutional reforms the Government of India have considered afresh the whole subject of local self-government and have laid before the Secretary of State a scheme of expansion suited to the altered circumstances of the present time. Having received his approval to their recommendations they now desire to intimate the lines upon which they would wish local Governments to move in the direction of more complete local self-government. The Government of India fully recognise that it will not be possible to make all the injunctions formulated below of absolutely uniform application and are, therefore, willing to reserve to the local Governments the power to modify their application in specific cases and for specific reasons: but they expect that in the absence of such specific occasions a substantial advance should now be made on the lines laid down, and from indications received in the course of their recent communications with heads of local Governments, they believe that the local Governments, each in its own degree, are also anxious to adopt a forward policy in general conformity with the wishes of the Government of India.

Main Principles Involved.

As the whole subject has been so recently dealt with in the Resolution of 1915, the Government of India do not propose to restate the history or the objects and principles of local self-government in this country at any length. The first and foremost principle which was enunciated in Lord Ripon's Resolution of May 1882 and which has since been emphasized by successive Secretaries of State, is that the object of local self-government is to train the people in the management of their own local affairs and that political education of this sort must, in the main, take precedence of considerations of departmental efficiency. It follows from this that local bodies should be as representative as possible of the people whose affairs they are called on to administer, that their authority in the matters entrusted to them should be real and not nominal, and that they should not be subjected to unnecessary control, but should learn by making mistakes and profiting by them. The general policy, therefore, must be one of the gradual removal of unnecessary Government control and of differentiating the spheres of action appropriate for Government and for local bodies respectively. So far as education is concerned, the views of the Government of India have been already communicated in their circular No. 873 of the 19th September 1916 and the present Resolution will not deal with the educational aspects of the policy. The control of Government over local bodies is at present exercised both from within and from without, and it is mainly by the substitution of outside for inside control and by the reduction of outside control, so far as is compatible with safety, that progress in the desired direction will be achieved. The internal control is capable of relaxation by the introduction of a greater use of election in the selection of members and chairman of boards; and the external control by such means as the removal of unnecessary restrictions in connection with taxation, budgets, the sanction of works and the local establishments.

Elective majorities on boards.

In dealing with the election of members to local bodies the Decentralization Commission proposed that municipal boards and rural boards—district and sub-district—should ordinarily have a substantial elective majority, nominated members being limited to a number sufficient to provide for the due representation of minorities and of official experience. In their Resolution of 1915 the Government of India approved this policy as regards municipalities, subject to the proviso that where its success might be doubtful it should be introduced gradually; and as regards rural boards, they observed that local Governments in general were in sympathy with the Commission's proposal. At present something over a half of the members in municipalities and something under a half in rural boards are elected and the Government of India are now of opinion that as a general principle the Commission's proposals in favour of a substantial elective majority, both as regards municipalities and as regards rural boards, should be accepted and carried out by the local Governments. Where the members of district boards are elected by the sub-district boards there is no reason to interfere with this arrangement, but the observance of the principle should be enforced as regards the elective elements in the membership of the sub-district boards which make the elections for the district boards. As regards the special representation of minorities where this is necessary, the Government of India would prefer that this should be effected by retaining the practice of nomination rather than by introducing some system of communal or proportional representation. But as regards the special representation of official experience, they consider that this might often be adequately secured by the nomination to the board of men possessed of such experience for purposes of advice or discussion only and without the right of voting. It has been suggested that, apart from the officials who would count as supernumeraries under the above arrangement, the proportion of nominated members on a board should not ordinarily exceed one-fourth; and it will be open to local Government to adopt a standard of this character, but the Government of India recognise that in the case of boards to which the elective system has not hitherto been applied there may be local opposition to the immediate introduction of election on so extensive a scale and the proportion of nominated members on boards must necessarily vary from place to place. In cases where it is considered advisable to retain the power to nominate to a certain number of posts for the purposes of retaining the services of men who would not stand for election, it should be considered whether a system by which a proportion of the members should be co-opted by the remainder and hold office for a period longer than that ordinarily prescribed would not serve to meet the same object. In one province proposals are now under consideration for dispensing altogether with nomination by (i) omitting the official members in view of the existence of expert servants of the boards, (ii) meeting the case of minorities by communal representation, and (iii) introducing a system of co-opted 'aldermen' on the lines above described in order to attract men who will not stand for election. Except so far as it provides for communal representation, a scheme of this character coincides with the principles which the Government of India themselves advocate and, in the cases where the question of communal minorities does not arise, it indicates a line of action which ensures the full exercise of the right of election to local bodies. It should be recognised that by whatever method this may be effected a substantial increase should be secured in the present elective element in local bodies and in view of this contemplated increase the Government of India desire that district officers should as recommended in paragraph 534 of the Decentralization Commission's Report utilize their district boards more fully than at present for consultation and advice in matters of general concern which lie outside the sphere prescribed for the activities of these boards.

Extension of the franchise.

In accepting the proposals of the Decentralization Commission with regard to the provision of a substantial elected majority on local bodies, the Government of India desire to add the important corollary that the franchise for such election should be sufficiently low to obtain constituencies which will be really representative of the body of the rate-payers. So far as information is at present available, it would appear that the average electorate in municipalities in India represents some 6 per cent. of the population and the electorate in district boards some .6 per cent. It is recognised that a full elective system analogous to that which obtains in the West (such as the municipal franchise in England which is understood to include some 16 per cent. of the population concerned) cannot be immediately or universally applied, but it should be regarded as the end to be kept in view and worked up to. The relation of the electorate for local bodies to that which may hereafter be provided for purposes of elections to the provincial legislatures is a matter which will have to be taken up separately: but several local Governments have already under consideration an extension of the existing franchise for rural boards and where such extension can be made without recourse to special legislation there is no objection to their being carried out at once if the local Governments concerned are of opinion that this can be done without inconvenience An enlarged franchise is in any case an essential condition of an extension of the elected element on boards and it should be understood that the increase in the elective element on local bodies must, if it is to be of value, be accompanied sooner or later by a substantial extension of a franchise upon which that election is based.

In dealing with the appointment of chairmen in municipalities the Decentralization Commission desired that the municipal chairmen should ordinarily be elected non-officials, that Government officers should not be allowed to stand for election and that if a nominated chairman was required, an official should be selected. The Government of India in their Resolution of 1915 accepted this view, subject to the qualification that in special cases in which it was necessary to nominate the chairman (election being the ordinary method) discretion should be reserved to local Governments to nominate non-officials as well as officials, and subject also to the further condition that although boards should not be absolutely prohibited from electing officials, the election of an official should be a special matter requiring confirmation by the Commissioner or by some higher authority. It may be roughly laid down that at the present time one-third of the chairmen in municipalities in India are nominated officials, one-third are elected officials and one-third are elected non-officials, but certain local Governments have latterly evinced a desire to increase the proportion of elected non-official chairmen within their respective areas. The Government of India accept the proposals of the Decentralization Commission as qualified by the Resolution of 1915 on the understanding that when an official is elected to be a chairman the election should be by a majority of the non-official votes. In certain provinces, such as Burma and the United Provinces, it is already the ordinary practice for municipalities to elect their chairmen. In others, as in Bihar and Orissa and the Punjab, efforts have been made of recent years, but have not always met with the consent of the municipalities concerned, to increase the number of elected chairmen. In others, as in Bengal and Bombay, the principle of election has in practice been extended and further extensions have been seriously considered. The Government of India trust that the principles which they have laid down above will commend themselves to local Governments and they hope that under the arrangement now prescribed there will be a general replacement of nominated official chairmen of municipalities by elected non-officials, though municipalities should be able to elect an official as chairman, or if they so desire, to ask the Goernment to nominate a chairman.

System in large cities.

The Decentralization Commission, however, indicated that in the larger cities it would be desirable to adopt the practice which has been worked with success in the city of Bombay. In order that the large amount of every day administration necessary should be efficiently carried on, the administration is in Bombay placed under a special nominated Commissioner, who is, however, subject to the general control of the corporation and of its standing committee. This proposal was commended in the Resolution of 1915, and it appears to the Government of India to be worthy of consideration. So long as the executive officer of a city is protected from the possible caprices of a board by provisos requiring that, though his nomination may be by the board, his appointment should be approved by Government and that he should not be removed without the sanction of the Government unless by the vote of a substantial majority of the board, it is not necessary to require that the executive officer should be a Government official, and competent men can be appointed to the post who have not been or no longer are in Government service. A system of executive officers on the above general lines has been rendered possible in the cities of the Bombay Presidency by legislation passed in 1914, and in the United Provinces by the United Provinces Municipalities Act of 1916: while a similar system is contemplated by the legislation now under consideration for the corporations of Calcutta and Madras.

As regards rural boards the Decentralization Commission found that in practice the Collector was nearly always the president of the district board either *ex-officio* or by nomination or by election, and that the sub-district boards were also, as a rule, presided over by official subordinates of the Collector. They recommended that the Collector should remain as president of the district board as it was undesirable to dissociate him from the interests of the district and it was important to utilise his administrative experience. They differentiated the circumstances of rural boards from those of municipalities in that the latter are less connected with general district administration, that they had reached a higher level of political education and that their jurisdictional area was much smaller and more compact. For these reasons, they held that it was desirable that the presidency of rural boards should continue to vest in the Collector and his assistants, but they added that the vice-presidents should, in each case, be elected non-officials. The Government of India in their Resolution of 1915 accepted the view of the Commission above cited. They added, however, that they would have no objection to non-official chairmen being retained, where they already existed, or freshly appointed where a local Government desired to make the experiment. From statistics provided in 1916 it would appear that at that time out of 191 district boards only 13 had non-official presidents (elected), all but one of these being in the Central Provinces: and as regards sub-district boards, out of a total of 525, the chairmanship of 41, mostly in Bengal, was held by elected non-officials and of 20, nearly all in Madras, by nominated non-officials. Since these figures were collected, however, fresh experiments have been made, more especially in Bengal and Bombay, to extend the principle of elected non-official chairmen; and other provinces also have evinced their desire to move in this direction.

The circumstances of district boards and of large sub-divisional boards, such as those in Madras, are materially different from those of municipalities, since they need much more time and widely extended travelling on the part of the head of the board if the work is to be satisfactorily carried out. The Government of India would urge provincial Governments to arrange for the election of chairmen, wherever this is possible, and where this is not possible to encourage the appointment of non-official chairmen. When the chairman is a non-official, however, they think it essential in regard to district boards and to such sub-district boards as deal with large areas that, as in the case of large cities, the ordinary official work should be largely in the hands of a special executive officer, whose appointment should require the approval of the Government and who should not be removed in ordinary circumstances without Government sanction. If such a board, wishing to save the expense of a special officer, or desirous of remaining under the presidency of the Collector or of one of his assistants, should wish to elect such an official as chairman, the Government of India think that its wishes might be acceded to, subject to the condition that the election should be made by the non-official members of the board and that it should be a special matter requiring confirmation by the Commissioner or some higher authority.

Powers of taxation.

In the above paragraphs the views of the Government of India have been expressed in favour of liberalization of the constitution of local bodies and the consequent substantial reduction of what is ordinarily termed the "internal control" of local bodies by the Government. Turning to the other aspect of the case, namely, the possible reduction of external Government control, they would first deal with the matter of local taxation. Under this head the Decentralization Commission were of opinion that municipalities should have full liberty to impose or alter taxation within the limits laid down by the municipal laws, but that the sanction of an outside authority to any increase in taxation should be required where the law did not prescribe a maximum rate. The Government of India in their Resolution of 1915 expressed a general sympathy with the Commission's recommendations. They thought, however, that power to vary any tax might be reserved by such local Governments as were unable to accept in full the recommendations of the Commission, and that in the case of indebted municipalities the previous sanction of higher authorities should be required to any alteration of taxation. The suggested proviso that local Governments should have power to vary any tax is one that practically renders the general principle nugatory as it enables local Governments to decline to act upon it, and the Government of India consider that this proviso should now be given up in the case of boards which contain substantial elected majorities. The further proviso with regard to indebted municipalities is undoubtedly sound in cases where the Government has lent money to a municipality or guaranteed repayment of its loans and in that case the sanction of Government should obviously be required to any alteration in taxation which might reduce the municipality's resources. Subject to this proviso, the Government of India consider it most important that municipal boards should be allowed to vary taxation in the manner proposed by the Commission. In cases where the constituencies are (as the Government of India consider it essential that they should be) so organized as to be really representative of the body of the rate-payers a municipal board which abuses its powers of taxation will be open to correction by its own constituents and, as will be observed (para. 17 of the Resolution) it is proposed that in cases of grave abuse the Government should retain special powers of intervention.

The bulk of the income of rural boards is derived from a cess levied upon agricultural land over and above the land revenue and not usually exceeding 1 anna in the rupee, or 6¼ per cent. on the rent value or on the land revenue according to the circumstances of the province. Subject to an exception in favour of railway construction, the Decentralization Commission held that district boards should not be empowered to raise the land cess beyond the above mentioned limits. They represented that the policy of the Government was in favour of lightening the burden on land, that district boards were not fully representative, and that changes in the rate of cess would lead to misunderstanding and fraud. They accordingly declined to recommend the grant of unlimited powers of taxation to rural boards, but thought that they should have power to raise the ordinary land cess up to a rate of 1 anna in the rupee on rental value and to levy rates and fees at their discretion within the limits laid down in the various Acts, the sanction of the Commissioner being required for proposed changes in the rates where no limits had been laid down by the law. In their Resolution of 1915 the Government of India observed that under present conditions any proposal to raise the limit imposed by the existing law would require the previous sanction of the Government of India, that such proposals would need the most careful consideration on their merits and that the Government of India did not consider it necessary for the present to make any pronouncement on the subject. Under the general principle indicated above in respect of municipalities the Government of India would now accept a somewhat similar position. Where no limit has been imposed by the law on the rate of the cess, a change in the rate at which the cess is levied will need the sanction of outside authority: but where a limit is imposed, either by existing or by future legislation, a rural board will be at liberty to vary the rate at which the cess is levied within the limits imposed by law without the interference of outside authority.

The Commission proposed that, if a municipal or rural board had to pay for a service, it should control it: and that, where it was expedient that the control should be largely in the hands of Government, the service should be a provincial one. The Government of India, though not prepared to accept the proposal in full, declared in their Resolution of 1915 that they approved of it in a somewhat modified form. They considered that charges should be remitted in cases where a local body contributed to Government for services inherent in the duty of supervision and control by Government officers or services which could not expediently be performed except by Government agency. For example, Government might properly cease to charge for clerical establishments in the offices of supervision and control or for the collection of district cesses which it was clearly expedient to realise along with the Government revenue. The Government of India are now of opinion that in this matter it would be well to go the whole way with the Commission, in accordance with the general principle that if local bodies have to raise funds for any particular object they should have the control of these funds. If a board is to provide, for instance, for civil works or medical relief, it ought, subject to such general principles as the Government may prescribe, to have real control over the funds thus provided, and should not be under the constant dictation of Government departments in matters of detail.

The Budgets.

Commenting on the minute control exercised in some provinces over municipal finances, the Decentralization Commission recommended that municipalities should have a free hand with regard to their budgets. The only check required should, in their opinion, be the maintenance of a minimum standing balance to be prescribed by the local Governments. They acknowledged that relaxation in control might lead to mismanagement, but they were of opinion that municipal bodies could attain adequate financial responsibility, only by the exercise of such powers and by having to bear the consequences of their errors. Further check would be provided by the control which local Governments would exercise over loans and by the power which should be reserved to compel a municipality to discharge its duties in cases of default. In dealing with these proposals in their Resolution of 1915 the Government of India, while introducing exceptions suggested by various local Governments, declared that, though they would accept these reservations for the present, they nevertheless regarded the recommendations of the Commission as expressing a policy to be steadily kept in view and gradually realised. The Government of India now desire that local Governments should make every effort to attain the full realisation of the recommendations in question as soon as possible.

A similar recommendation was made by the Decentralization Commission in respect of rural boards, and the Government of India in their Resolution of 1915 considered that the present restrictions on the powers of these boards with regard to the general principle of budget expenditure should be gradually relaxed with due regard to local conditions and requirements; the fact that an official would almost invariably be the chairman and that powers of inspection and control were retained by Government being sufficient safeguard against gross mismanagement. In this case, as in that of municipalties, the Government of India desire that the recommendations of the Commission should be realised as soon as possible subject only, as in the case of municipalities, to control in the case of rural boards which are indebted to Government, and in cases of gross default.

The Government of India would similarly endorse the recommendation made in the Decentralization Commission's Report that the system of requiring local bodies to devote fixed portions of their revenues to particular objects of expenditure should be done away with as unduly limiting their freedom of action, subject, as indicated by the Commission, to outside intervention in cases of grave neglect or disregard. If the Government give a grant for a particular object, the money must, of course, be applied thereto, but the Government of India endorse the Commission's recommendation that grants-in-aid should normally take the form of a lump grant or a percentage contribution towards specific services rather than be more definitely earmarked. If, again, funds have been raised locally for particular objects, they must necessarily be applied to those objects; but otherwise the general principle laid down by the Commission is one which the Government of India would wish to see ordinarily observed.

Sanction for Works.

The Decentralization Commission further proposed that the existing restrictions on municipalities which require outside sanction for works estimated to cost more than a certain amount should be removed, but that Government should scrutinize and sanction estimates of projects to be carried out from the loan funds. In their Resolution of 1915 the Government of India observed that the majority of the local Governments were prepared to relax the existing rules in the direction of giving more freedom to municipal boards, and the Government of India expressed themselves in favour of extended freedom subject, where necessary, to proper precautions against extravagant and ill-considered projects. With reference to a similar recommendation made by the Decentralization Commission in respect of rural boards the Government of India in their Resolution expressed their opinion that the grant to rural boards of full powers in the allotment of funds and in the passing of estimates could not for the present at least be conceded, but the extent of the necessary financial control might depend in the case of rural boards on the competence of the staff employed, and where this varied it would not be desirable to lay down hard and fast rules for the whole of a province. The Government of India still adhere to the views expressed by them in 1915, but they desire to go somewhat beyond the general pronouncement then made and would ask for a definite indication on the part of local Governments that, allowing for the necessarily different circumstances of different boards, there will now be made a material advance in the direction of the proposal made by the Decentralization Commission. It may be found convenient to arrange for this advance by a classification of bodies according to the character of their local technical staff, and to divide them into three or more classes according to sanction is not required, or is required in the case of works whose cost is calculated to exceed certain specified figures.

It was also recommended by the Decentralization Commission that the degree of outside control over municipal establishments should be relaxed, but that the appointments of municipal secretaries or other chief executive officers or engineers and health officers, where these existed, should require the sanction of the local Government in the case of cities and of the Commissioner elsewhere, and that the same sanction should be required for any alteration in the emoluments of these posts and for the appointment and dismissal of the occupants. As regards other appointments, the Commission proposed that the local Government should lay down for municipal boards general rules in respect to such matters as leave, acting and travelling allowances, pensions or provident funds and maximum salaries, and that their sanction should be required for any deviation therefrom. The system recommended by the Commission is already substantially in force in Bombay, and almost all the local Governments expressed their willingness to relax outside control over the appointment of the staff employed by local bodies. The Government of India are now of opinion that steps should be taken to carry out into practice the general recommendations of the Commission in respect of municipalities: and that as regards rural boards, for which the Commission made similar recommendations, similar action should be taken. They consider, moreover, that the requirement of Government sanction to the appointment and dismissal of the special officers abovementioned may properly be accompanied by the right on the part of Government to require their dismissal in cases of proved incompetency.

Outside Powers of Intervention.

In addition to the specific forms of outside control to which reference has above been made, the existing legislation confers certain special powers of intervention on the part of Government officers. The Decentralization Commission were of opinion that

(Continued on page 8.)

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Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answers to Correspondents."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"LOVE-MAKING IN PUBLIC." (To numerous correspondents).—We have already expressed our own strong views and stated that we cannot publish any more letters on this unsavoury subject.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 27th May, 1918.

THE LATEST DETENU HORROR.

India is anxious to make her response to the Premier's trumpet call in every way worthy of her people. To assure this consummation, the leaders of Indian public opinion, not unmindful of the human factor, have appealed to the Government to inaugurate a policy of trust so as to enable them—with some reasonable hopes of success—to call upon the youth of the country to respond to the call to arms. The appeal has fallen on deaf ears. Notwithstanding this failure, the leaders of public opinion are resolved, on their part, to use every effort to see that the country does not fail at this grave crisis in her own history as well as that of the whole civilized world, because they have realized both the gravity of the peril of invasion in which the country is stated to stand and the fact that in fighting against Prussianism, Indians are fighting for the destruction of the spirit of Prussianism in their own country. Not the least ugly manifestation of this spirit is the inauguration of the reign of terror in Bengal and elsewhere in the guise of internment under the convenient provisions of the Defence of India Act and Regulation III of 1818. This, together with other manifestations of the unimaginative and suicidal policy of reaction and repression, which the bureaucracy has persisted in pursuing with renewed vigour during the war, has had its inevitable effect in making a large section of the people—especially the youths of the country—somewhat cynical towards the claim that the war is a war of freedom, so far at least as their own country is concerned. As an earnest of a new policy of trust, the whole country has asked for the release of all political detenus as a statesmanlike measure that would create that atmosphere of enthusiasm which is essential for the complete success of recruiting. The Government of India, however, as far as appearances go, are completely out of sympathy with the sentiments of the people in this as in other matters. Not only has there been no sign of response to this appeal, but the Government have no desire even to redeem the promise of the small concession of the appointment of an Advisory Committee to enquire into the cases of political detenus, which was announced so long ago as on the 19th of March last.

Meanwhile, the Government of Bengal have been fully using the license allowed to them by piling tragedy upon tragedy. The latest illustration of the lengths to which they can go in the un-British method of torturing detenus, interned in unhealthy out-of-the-way places, without charge or trial, was provided by the case of the Char Lawrence detenus—interned under the Defence of India Act—who were sentenced to two and three months' rigorous imprisonment for the crime of satisfying their hunger. The working of Regulation III has provided similar scandals, of which the treatment of Jyotish Chunder Ghose is at once tragic and revolting. This promising young man was thrown into jail without charge and without trial. He was subjected, besides the iron task imposed on ordinary convicts, to the refinement of torture which, save in the Russia of the Czar, has not been resorted to in any country in the case of political prisoners convicted as such, but which the authorities in Bengal have thought fit to inflict on detenus under Regulation III of 1818, namely, solitary confinement—with the inevitable result that the intensity of mental as well as physical suffering drove him to insanity. This tragic fact was well-known to the public. It is now officially published as the unanimous verdict of the Medical Board. This Board, consisting of three European Members of the Indian Medical Service and Dr. Mrigendra Lal Mittra, who have examined the detenu, opine that he is insane and is suffering from melancholic stupor. He was perfectly sane when he was thrown into prison. Since then the authorities have not even cared to follow the provision of the Regulation which lays down that on the 1st of January and 1st of July of every year health reports should be submitted regarding the detenus. In March last Mr. Surendranath Bannerjea called for these reports, but they were not submitted.

An attempt was made by the authorities to suggest that Jyotish Chunder Ghose was malingering. Dr. Mittra disposes of this theory as absolutely unfounded. He says:

From the above facts it appears that he showed symptoms of mental derangement from the 6th of March 1917, if not earlier; and from this time onwards, the symptoms have gradually increased till he developed his present condition of absolute stupor. This stuporous condition can be traced as far back as April 1917. The theory that he 'had started' by malingering and had just gone beyond the border line is one which is untenable according to the ideas of modern Psychiatry. It is quite possible in the early stage, specially if the gaoler happens to be a layman, to attribute the symptoms to malingering. But, in the present instance the prisoner has always been under the charge of Members of the Indian Medical Service one of whom at least is a provincial specialist in mental disease.

The Medical Board is of opinion that this unfortunate man, who is now insane and suffering from melancholic stupor, may safely be removed to the Calcutta prison under proper arrangements for feeding and nursing, Dr. Mittra urges that he should be placed under familiar home environment, which will act as a stimulus towards recovery:

I am distinctly of opinion that Jyotish Chandra Ghosh's present condition is one of prison psychosis which has developed into stuporous melancholia. It is extremely doubtful whether external stimulus will have any effect on him at this stage; but still an attempt should be made to change his environment of detention and place him in a condition where family stimuli may act and where he may feel that he is no longer under any restraint. Such a change may awaken his consciousness through 'metabolic' reflexes.

We trust that the authorities in Bengal, who deal with these matters, have sufficient humanity left to agree to the course suggested by Dr. Mittra.

ITALY AND THE YUGO-SLAVS.

One of the difficulties that has beset the Allies has been the problem of reconciling their national aspirations without overriding the principles they have laid down for the conduct of the war. Italy entered the war on the side of the Allies with a definite object,—the reclamation of the purely Italian territories, which had been forcibly taken from her by the Austrians, and this claim was recognised as being in full accord with the objects the Allies were fighting for. But, as in the case of France, there has been a temptation on the part of the Italians to increase their demands on the ground of national rights, and while the latter's was a claim for a district long held by the enemy, the claim of Italy was for a district which, though at present under the rule of the Austrians, has long been claimed by the Slavs as belonging to them. The problem raised was, therefore, a very delicate one, for the support of the Allies to Italy's complete demands for the whole of the eastern Adriatic Coast, as well as Trieste and other purely Italian districts, meant a measure of distrust among the loyal Serbs. The Allies concluded a secret convention with Italy on the occasion of her joining the Allies, whereby a large strip of the coast, inhabited by a purely Slav population and including the whole of Dalmatia, and the very stronghold of the Yugo-Slav-Nationalist sentiment, was promised to Italy as a reward. The only justification for such a promise was that it was conceived at that time as a necessary measure of protection against an Austria-Hungary still existing as an Adriatic Power after the war. There is no doubt that the knowledge of this convention was greatly resented in Serbia, and must have strained the loyalty of the Serbs very considerably. It is an evidence of the determination of Italy and the Allies generally to subordinate all personal desires to the great principles they are fighting for, that, in spite of the very varied national interests, the war aims of each are acknowledged by all. In the case of the Italy and the Yugo-Slav question, an agreement has been reached between the parties concerned which will make further cooperation more hearty and valuable.

The two questions to be solved were Italy's so-called right of veto of the erection of a Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and that of Dalmatia. It is now generally considered that the formation of a strong Slav State is imperative in the interests of these peoples, and it is not likely that Italy will exercise any such veto both for moral and material reasons. "Italy, who is fighting Austria in the name of the rights of the peoples to dispose of themselves," says one leading Italian politician, "cannot re-establish the artificial and violent divisions, by making use of which Austria has held together for centuries, and because of which she must die." The Italian people are beginning to realise that the proposed Yugo-Slav State is the best bulwark against future German aggression in the Balkans. Recently, Dr. Andrea Torre, the Italian representative, met Dr. A. Trumbich, representing the Yugo-Slav Committee, and as the result of their deliberations they have been able to settle the main points of dispute. Signor Torre represents a large and weighty committee of politicians of all shades of opinion who have set themselves to carry into effect a working scheme of cooperation with non-German and non-Magyar nationalities of Austria-Hungary, and the body for which he was empowered to act consists of about three-quarters of the members of the Senate and over half of the Chamber of Deputies. Both sides agree to the general application of the principle of nationality in laying down future boundary lines, subject in special cases which do not affect the interests of either party to an amicable agreement for which the Peace Conference would doubtless supply umpires. The Yugo-Slavs, on their part, agree to support the rightful claims of Italy to reclaim their own children from the Hapsburg dominion. When these terms of agreement are examined closely it is easy to see that the difficult question will be to decide which are the natural boundaries. The suggestions which appear to have gained favour include two important divisions. First, the division of the Istrian Peninsula so as to leave the western coast, including Trieste and Pola, to Italy, and its eastern part and all the territory east of a line running from the mouth of the river Arsa northward to the Drave, to the Yugo-Slavs. Second, the establishment by international guarantee of a series of free towns and ports along the Adriatic coast, to include, especially, Fiume and Ragusa, the natural and indispensable ports for Croatian and Serbian trade. The question of the Dalmatian coast is more difficult, for the Italians have a strong sentimental attachment to the three historic towns of Zara, Sebenico, and Spalato. If we go back to the Roman times the two coasts of the Adriatic were one, but it is impossible to find any satisfactory solution in a scheme based on mere historic claims. The problem must be approached from a more realistic point of view, taking into consideration modern conditions. Great harm has been done to the interests alike of Italy and of her neighbours by the extravagant claims put forward by extremists on both sides, and the failure to establish anything like an agreement was the cause of serious unrest. But a better spirit prevails at the present time, and it is seen that their interests, so far from being irreconcilable, are capable, with goodwill, of a satisfactory settlement. The agreement reached betokens a mutual toleration and goodwill, which, applied in the general principle, will enable the two races to overcome the difficulties of detail.

The importance of this understanding cannot be overestimated. It is a moral reinforcement to the cause of the Allies. The principle of self-determination is the main accepted principle governing the Allies' war aims, and any scheme which runs counter to that lessens the moral strength of the Allies in their own eyes as well as in the eyes of neutrals. Then, too, it will materially strengthen the brave and loyal Serbians in the prosecution of the war if they feel confidence in the justice of Italian demands as far as the disputed districts are concerned. A just settlement of the Italian and Yugo-Slavs thus becomes possible, and a possible source of trouble and discontent is definitely removed. We must not forget the probable effect on Austria. Up to the present she has been able to hold her own against her subject nationalities, and she has refused the concessions they have demanded. Now that Italy and the Slav peoples have come to an understanding, the Austrian authorities will probably realise the need of meeting the claims of their Slav population, thus bringing Austria nearer to the standpoint of the Allies. We are anxious to see a strong Slav nation, in which all the Slav elements may have an opportunity of national development, and every concession to that idea may be welcomed. On the other hand, we recognise the claims of Italy, who has borne a great burden during this war, partly in support of her old friends, England and France, but mainly because she seeks to reclaim her stolen lands. That the claims of the two should conflict is not surprising, and it is the more gratifying that both nationalities have so loyally supported in the end the principle of self-determination in national life.

Notes of the Day.

The Premier's Speech.

Every time that the Premier speaks to the people, he succeeds at once in giving a new emphasis to our danger and in inspiring us with renewed determination to meet it effectively. Nothing could be more satisfactory at once as a review of the war situation and as an indication of immediate needs than his latest speech delivered at Edinburgh. What have been the adverse circumstances and, therefore, the salient features of the war situation? The collapse of Russia, the Premier replied, and the unrestricted submarinism. He showed how these two were related—one to the other. The collapse of Russia meant for the enemy an immense accession of fighting strength and for the Allies the corresponding need of balancing this accession—a need that was mainly to be satisfied by America.

Submarines No Longer a Peril.

As the Premier said, America had not yet given even one-fifth of the fighting strength which the enemy had received owing to the Russian collapse. But she has had sufficient time to train her millions and she can now send them with ease. For, the submarines though they will still be troublesome, are no longer a peril. In fact, "as a determining factor in winning or losing the war" they can be ruled out. And to what is the happy result due but to "the skill, ingenuity, and resource and above all the invincible valour of the sailors of the Navy and the mercantile marine, whose thrilling deeds gave new heart to the people and enriched our history and character?"

The Last Desperate Resource.

What the enemy has failed to attain by ruthless submarinism, he, however, wants to achieve by the new offensive on the West—as a last desperate resource. The coming battle, as the Premier foreshadowed, will be the greatest ever fought on earth and on it depends greater consequences for the human race than on any battle ever fought. The Allies, therefore, have still to bridge a chasm between the collapse of Russia and the coming of America—a yawning terrifying gulf whose spans are being built under the heaviest fire." But just as submarinism has been defeated, the new danger also, the Allies are fully confident, will be successfully met. "The fact that we are fighting as one instead of three or four is going to be of great help and strength."

No Compromise.

Conscious of their strength and the righteousness of their cause, the Allies are not to be diverted from their grim purpose of winning the war by any insincere approaches on the subject of peace. On this point the Premier was as clear as he was emphatic. The Allies are anxious for peace; the enemy is professing a desire for peace. But the peace for which the Allies are anxious is an enduring peace, the terms of which they have laid on the table. The enemy does not want such a peace. Therefore, all the intimations of peace made by the enemy statesmen have been all mere hypocritical cant, having as their main object an opportunity to have a free hand particularly in the East to carry out the purposes of conquest and exploitation. The purposes are the purposes of the Prussian militarists whose tools the enemy statesmen are. And the real answers of these militarists to the Allied aims are "the most violent offensive launched with the avowed determination to annihilate the British army" and—Russia. They are, in short, out "for plunder, pillage and loot." With them there can be no compromise. The issue must be decided on the battlefield.

Work for the "Depressed."

The Karnatak Branch of the Depressed Classes Mission Society has been doing its work well and unostentatiously. It conducts a number of primary and Anglo-Vernacular Schools in which, it is gratifying to note, a good number of children from the "touchable" classes learn together with those of the "depressed" classes. In spite of restriction of financial aid from the public owing to war conditions, the Branch, as is evident from its latest report, has been able to start two more institutions and to launch schemes for the opening of two new centres at Gokak and at Bijapur. Another important addition is the starting of three tailoring classes. The conductors of the Branch also hope to develop their scheme of industrial education by starting carpentry, book-binding, printing and masonry classes which will in course of time enable them to realise their cherished object of having a full course Technico-Primary and Anglo-Vernacular School with a hostel attached to it for the depressed classes. The problem of the depressed classes is as much economic as social and the efforts of the Branch in this direction deserve all financial assistance that is necessary. We regret that prompted by a sense of false economy, the Department of Education did not give any grants to the schools conducted by the Branch during the year under review.

Efficiency v. Pay.

Not the least important defect of the system of education in this country is the scandalously low scale of salaries paid to teachers in secondary and especially primary schools. That the economy—if it is an economy—defeats itself and reacts most prejudicially on the efficiency of schools has been pointed out over and again. The inadequacy of salaries, though most glaring in this country, is not peculiar to it. Referring to conditions in England, an English contemporary observes:

Teachers who regard school work as so many hours of office work from 9 to 4 or 10 to 5, and are not prepared to give freely of their own personality and their own time will certainly not be helping to form a school tone of which future generations may be proud. The work we do for pay is not the work that pays in school happiness. We are aware that much of the "office hours" spirit is due to the policy of those responsible for the low salaries of teachers. Too many teachers have been driven to supplement inadequate pay by outside work. And outside work of that kind means that their interest in the school has been so much lessened and that their time has become a concrete embodiment of cash earned.

Something has been done recently to increase the pay of primary school teachers in this country but the increase has not been at all adequate to the need.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon visited the Industrial Home and afterwards the Mahableshwar School, on Wednesday morning.

Their Excellencies visited H. H. the Lady Ali Shah on Thursday afternoon and afterwards her Excellency presented the prizes of the Mahableshwar Club Tennis Tournament.

In recognition of the services of Hakim Syed Mahomed Yousuf Asfahani to the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Conference, the following two scholarships to be named after him, were announced at the Conference:—

A scholarship of Rs. 5 per month for one year from Hakim Syed Mohiuddin Rampuri.

Another of Rs. 10 per month for three years from an anonymous donor.

Both these scholarships will be awarded to deserving students of the Tibbi Madrasa of Delhi.

HISTORY OF GERMAN PLOT.

THE SINN FEIN ARRESTS.

STATEMENT ISSUED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., May 26.

The Press Bureau has issued a statement regarding the Irish arrests. It says that the revolutionary movement consisted of two series of activities. The first were German attempts to foment rebellion and the second were the preparations on Ireland to carry out these attempts. It is possible to give a detailed account of the connection between the Sinn Fein leaders and the Germans in the period prior to the abortive Easter rebellion in 1916, but a full statement of subsequent facts in Government's possession would not be in public interest because they reveal the names of those assisting Government and also the channels of communication through which the German Government was acting.

CASEMENT'S MESSAGE.

The story begins on the 6th November, 1914, when Zimmermann transmitted through Bernsdorff, a message from Casement asking for a messenger, if possible a nativeborn American, to be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favourable. Casement also asked for an Irish priest to be sent to Germany to corrupt Irish war prisoners. Father John Nicholson, an Irishborn American reached Germany and transmitted messages to America in January, 1915. Von Papen reported in December, 1914, that the verbal assurances sent to Ireland in response to Casement's request had produced an excellent impression.

EASTER SATURDAY FIXED.

The plot ripened at the beginning of 1916. Bernsdorff's de patch of the 10th February included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of Clangael. Devoy wrote that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer, because he feared that the leaders would be arrested. Devoy added that it had been decided to begin action on Easter Saturday and urged that arms and munitions should reach Limerick by that date. Bernsdorff, following the usual practice surreptitiously attached a note to the message passed by the American Government to Berlin, fixing on Easter Saturday and urging the prompt despatch of munitions. Von Jagow replied on the 4th March that arms would be landed in Tralee Bay.

BERNSDORFF'S MESSAGE.

Bernsdorff sent a message on the 14th March that the Irish agreed and he was sending a messenger to Ireland with full details, Bernsdorff also telegraphed a code for use between the Germans and the rebels while arms were in transit and explained that a submarine might safely enter the Dublin Bay as far as Pigeon House without encoutering nets.

AIR-RAID IN ENGLAND.

Von Jagow on the 26th April intimated that arms would be sent and a special code word used nightly as introduction to German Wireless Press Service. Bernsdorff informed Berlin that numerous private wireless receiving stations existed in Ireland. Urgent messages from America to Berlin on the 18th and the 19th of April fixed the delivery of arms for the evening of Easter Sunday, pressed for the landing of German troops and asked for an air raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually occurred between the 24th and 26th. It was the declared hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade the Irish ports against England and establish German submarine bases in Ireland. A rebellion broke out a day later than the schedule, German support miscarried and it ended in a complete failure. The British Government has the clearest proof that Irish volunteers had long been in communication with German authorities and received money through Irish-American Societies.

£1,000 FOR CASEMENT DEFENCE.

Soon after the rising it became clear that Sinn Fein leaders were again asking Germany for help. Berlin sent a message to Washington on the 17th June that they were ready to give further help, if the Irish would only say what sort of help they required. Bernstorff in a despatch on the 19th June described the rebellion and stated that £1,000 had been provided for Casement's defence. Bernstorff on the 25th July sent a message that the reorganisation of the rebels was making progress and that he had remedied their lack of money. Bernstorff on the 8th September enclosed a memorandum from the Irish revolution director, in America, containing detailed proposals for a fresh rising, contingent on Germany sending an expedition with sufficient military forces to cover the landing. Germany was to fix the time and advantage of the submarine and Zeppelin bases in the west of Ireland was mentioned as an inducement.

ARREST OF CAPT. BOEHM

Bernstorff was evidently having difficulty with his tools and on the 24th October he warned Berlin not to allow Captain Boehm, then living at Rotterdam, to write to Irishmen in America, because the letters were apt to reach the wrong people. We subsequently arrested Boehm in British waters. Bernstorff in a despatch dated the 4th December mentioned that the Irish leaders in America were pressing for a reply to their proposal of the 8th September. Zimmerman, on the 31st December replied giving the quantities of munitions, it was proposed to land between the 21st and the 25th February, 1917, adding that it was impossible to send troops.

COMMUNICATION BROKEN.

Bernstorff replied on the 18th January that the Irish Committee declined the proposal on the ground that a rising were useless without German troops. After America's entry into the war communication between the German Government and Sinn Fein leaders was temporarily broken, but Devoy's messenger service to America and Ireland was not affected. The clue to the new line was visible in Ireland in the speeches of Sinn Fein leaders at this period.

VALERA'S ADDRESS.

Valera addressing a Convention of Irish volunteers on the 27th October, 1917, said he would never advocate another rebellion without hopeful chances of success. Proper organisation would result in half a million fighting volunteers. There was no hope of success except through German invasion of England and the landing of troops in Ireland. They should be prepared and leave nothing undone towards that end.

Valera in January, 1918, said that so long as Germany was England's enemy and England Ireland's enemy, so long would Ireland be Germany's friend. For a considerable time it was difficult to obtain accurate information of German Sinn Fein plans, but it was definitely ascertained in April, 1918, that the plan for landing arms in Ireland was ripe for execution. The Germans were only awaiting information from Ireland regarding the time and place.

BRITISH WARNING TO IRISH COMMAND.

The British authorities warned the Irish command regarding the probable landing of an agent from Germany from a submarine. He actually landed on the 12th April and was arrested. The new rising depended largely on landing munitions from submarines. Evidence exists that the rising was planned to follow a successful German offensive on the West front, as Britain would then presumably be stripped of troops. The documents found in Valera's possession showed that he had worked out in great detail the constitution of his rebel army and hoped to muster half a million trained men.

There is evidence that German munitions were actually shipped aboard submarines at Cuxhaven at the beginning of May and German submarines had for some time been busy on the west coast of Ireland on other errands than the destruction of shipping. It will be seen that negotiations between the Sinn Fein executive and Germany were virtually continuous for three and a half years. A section of Irish-Americans were at first intermediary for discussions, but since America's entry into the war comunications with the enemy tended to be more direct.

BREAKDOWN OF SECOND RISING.

The second rising planned for 1917 only broke down, because Germany was unable to send troops. The plans of 1918 rising were maturing in connection with the German offensive on the Western front and a new shipment of arms from Germany was imminent. An important feature of every plan was the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland in order to menace the shipping of all nations. In these circumstances, no other course was open to the Government, if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and duty to the Allies fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue.

PREMIER ON IRELAND'S PART.

EVIDENCE OF GERMAN CONSPIRACY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 27.

Speaking subsequently at a luncheon in Edinburgh the Premier referred to the brilliant achievements of the Scottish divisions in the battle. He wished he could say of Ireland what he could of Scotland. Irishmen had fought brilliantly as always, but the vast majority of the manhood of Ireland unfortunately had held aloof. It was not relevant to say England treated that country badly in the dim past. This was not England's struggle. It was Belgium's, Serbia's, Poland's and small Catholic nationalities in the Austrian Empire. It was the struggle of France, the truest, most loyal and most steadfast friend that Ireland ever had. He was sorry to say that Ireland had not merely sulked, but many Irishmen seemed to have been swayed by that military autocracy which oppressed small nations.

He had seen evidence of conspiracy with German military authorities. There was no doubt regarding the duty of the Irish Government. Had the Government shirked action they would have deserved impeachment. Much evidence could not be published without endangering the public safety, because it gave away the sources of information and no taunts would drive the Government to publish the last part of the evidence. Arrangements had been concerted for a great rising in Ireland at a moment which seemed most critical for the Allies. The moment the German High Command commenced the present battle in France was deemed the time for stimulating the rising. The evidence in possession of the Government convinced him that Irish Nationalist leaders were not cognisant of the plot.

An opportunity would be afforded to Irishmen voluntarily to come forward and participate in the war and he was hopeful that the response would be worthy of the best and highest traditions. (Loud applause).

PAUSE IN GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

ALLIED READINESS TO MEET ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 26, 7-15 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 26.

The pause in the German offensive is the subject of much comment. Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says:—The overdue attack is most assuredly coming, but every day of pause finds the Allies better prepared. Their confidence was never higher, while the tramp of the oncoming American troops is almost monotonously reassuring. The British are in no way passively awaiting the German onslaught and daily and nightly raids take a heavy toll of the enemy man-power.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters dwells on the difficulty of determining, where the enemy will attack owing to the new method of employing assaulting masses brought on the battlefield, a few hours after the artillery preparation begins. He mentions that the Germans on the 20th March had only four divisions in the line out of twenty-three ready to move under von Hutier'scommand. The remaining nineteen were massed at distances varying from five to sixty miles from the attacking front. One division brought up on the eve of the battle marched twenty miles into action. Until the morning of the attack the defence was unable to determine the sector against which the enormous mass of troops would be launched.

The situation to-dayis unchanged. The number of divisions in the enemy line is known approximately, but the density of the enemy front does not afford a clue to his intentions. Fortunately, with the unity of command the masses of British and French and American reserves will be available for instant service wherever the front is threatened.

ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED NEAR HAMEL.

INCREASED HOSTILE CANNONADING IN STRAZEELE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-10 p.m., May 25.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

A British communiqué says, we raided trenches in the neighbourhood of Hamel, capturing 40 prisoners and two machine-guns. We took a few prisoners in a successful raid northward of Lens.

There was hostile gas shelling eastward of Bethune and increased enemy cannonading in the Strazeele sector.

ACTIVE HOSTILE CANNONADING.

REPORTED ON AMIENS FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 9-30 p. m. May 25.
Recd. 1-55 p.m., May 26.

A British communiqué says, there was active hostile cannonading to-day in the Villers-Bretonneux sector.

FRENCH REPULSE ENEMY RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25, 4-40 p.m.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

A French communiqué says, an enemy raid south of Hangard and another in the Vosges were repelled.

We made a successful raid on enemy lines west of Noyon and in the Woevre, taking a number of prisoners.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 26.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., May 26.

Last night's communiqué said:—There is nothing to report except intermittent artillery fire north and south of the Avre. Thirty thousand kilos of bombs were dropped on various stations and camps in enemy zones.

GERMAN SUBMARINE OF CRUISER TYPE.

SUNK BY BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE ATLANTIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 1-55 p.m., May 26.

The Admiralty states that one of our Atlantic escort of submarines on return to its base reports that while proceeding to meet a convoy on the 11th instant in the latitude of Cape St. Vincent, it sighted and sank a German submarine of the so-called cruser type. A heavy sea was running and there were no survivors.

Another enemy submarine was sighted, but escaped its fate by swift diving.

In view of this being the first cruiser submarine destroyed, it has been decided to depart from the usual rule of not announcing the destruction of individual enemy submarines.

MOLDAVIA SUNK.

56 OF AMERICAN TROOPS ABOARD MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., May 26.

The Admiralty states that the armed mercantile cruiser Moldavia was torpedoed and sunk on the 23rd May. There were no casualties among the crew, but fifty-six of American troops aboard are missing and it is feared that they were killed by the explosion.

AIR ACTIVITY ON TIGRIS FRONT.

NUMEROUS RAID ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

BAGHDAD, May 21.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., May 26.

The Air Force has been very active during the last three weeks on the Tigris and Kurdistan fronts. Numerous raids have been made on the enemy's advanced position just north of Fathah Gorge on the Tigris and on his aerodrome at Humr.

During the Kirkuk operations excellent results were obtained in bombing and machine-gunning the Turkish troops' transport and guns in the neighbourhood of Tuz, Aleun Kupri and intervening country by a squadron operating a hundred miles from its base. A number of air fights have taken place on the Tigris front and in the neighbourhood of Kirkuk. On the 9th we raided the enemy's camp at Fathah and dropped over 120 bombs inflicting casualties and stampeding horses.

On the 11th we dropped some fifty bombs on the enemy's aerodrome at Humr.

On the same day a hostile machine was engaged at close range by one of our machines and shot down, both its wings falling off. A few days previously one of our scouts gave chase to an enemy aeroplane that appeared over our aerodrome at Samawah.

Our aviator succeeded in keeping the enemy in view and closed with him some fifteen miles north of Samawah. After a short burst of fire the enemy machine went into a spin and crashed. The Pilot and the Observer, both Germans, were killed. On May 15th in an air fight during the bombing raid at Altun Kupri over the enemy's aerodrome, we brought down two hostile machines, one of which after landing disabled received its *coup-de-grace* by a direct hit from bombs.

ENEMY POST ON JORDAN RAIDED.

SUCCESSFUL ARAB OPERATIONS IN S. HEDJAZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24, 10 p.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., May 26.

A Palestine official communiqué says:—We raided an enemy post on the right bank of the Jordan near Ummeshishert killing and taking a number of prisoners.

We brought down three aeroplanes in the neighbourhoods of Nablus and Latrun.

The Arabs raided a Turkish post on the Hedjaz railway at Wadijerdun taking fourteen prisoners.

The Arabs also conducted other successful operations in Southern Hedjaz in the vicinity of Medina, destroying a section of the track and capturing a convoy of three hundred camels attempting to enter Medina.

A DELIBERATE CRIME.

BRITISH NURSES' HEROISM AND SUPERB DEVOTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.

Correspondents emphasise that the bombing of our hospitals by aeroplanes on Sunday night was one of Germany's blackest crimes against humanity during the whole war. Some hundreds of casualties were caused amongst nurses, patients and orderlies. Taking advantage of the brilliant moon, the Germans deliberately flew over a big hospital camp, which they had frequently seen in daytime and which was most conspicuously marked with Red Cross signs and flags. Successive squadrons dropped the biggest bombs on the camp. It was a tragedy of the most frightful kind. Nearly all the hospital huts contained badly wounded men—men with open wounds filtered in running water or fractured limbs suspended by slings and pulleys, men so hurt that the slightest touch or jar caused agonies.

NOT A SINGLE NURSE SEEKS COVER.

The Germans dropped, a great number of bombs in the midst of the huts. One-third of the bombs were of the largest size and made enormous explosions, leaving great craters. Other bombs were filled with shrapnel which swept the wards, murdering on a big scale. Throughout this terrible time, the raid occupying two hours, not a single nurse sought cover. They moved up and down, the wards, encouraging and helping the patients, attending to the gravest cases and lingering at the bedsides of men already suffering from shell-shock. The heroism and superb devotion of these women has never been surpassed throughout the war and no eulogies could fittingly pay tribute to their conduct midst piteous scenes, in spite of their own inevitable secret terror.

CONFESSION BY ENEMY CAPTAIN.

The Germans attacked with all the ferocity of which they were capable and Sunday's devilishness rivals the Lusitania and Cavell murders. Some raiders flew very low and raked the hospital tents, huts and staff quarters with machine-guns. A German captain, who was amongst the raiders and who was brought down, when challenged, could not deny that he knew he was attacking a hospital. His halting answer was that he saw no Red Cross, but he did not deny that the place which was one of the hospitals deliberately bombed last year, was well-known landmark to all German aviators.

ITALY'S ENTRY INTO WAR

CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 26.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 26.

The anniversary of Italy's entry into the war was celebrated like a national festival. There were meetings and processions in all towns and they were especially grandiose in Rome, where the principal function was held in the Augusteum. Allied missions received ovations, especially the Prince of Wales whom Signor Orlando, in the course of a speech lengthily and affectionately paid a tribute to, as the heir to the British traditions of fairplay.

Signor Orlando dwelt on the fate of Russia and Roumania as illustrating the hollowness of German peace promises and voiced the unshakable resolution of Italy and the Allies to fight till the victory of justice and liberty was achieved.

PRINCE OF WALES' ASSURANCE TO ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 25.
Recd. 1-55 p.m., May 26.

The Prince of Wales, speaking on the celebration of the anniversary of Italy's entry into war, assured the Italians of the constant sympathy of the British dominions.

NEW D.-G. OF BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICES IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

The Press Bureau states that Major-General Burtchaell has been appointed Director-General of Medical Services of British armies in France, in succession to Lieut.-General Sloggett.

RECORD RECRUITING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SYDNEY, May 25.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

Recruits last week in New South Wales were a record for two years, largely exceeding the State's quota.

FRANCE'S TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SPEECHES IN THE SORBONNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 25.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

The British Empire Day celebrations in France have evoked enthusiastic articles in the French press, which emphasisess the failure of German efforts to separate the French and the British and says France will mingle her vows with the Empire, solidly united for the salvation of civilisation. The Empire Day becomes a celebration in honour of right and civilisation, a festival of a noble people in the fight against barbarians.

The press welcomes Mr. Kipling, who has always been the voice of the Empire, at the side of Lord Derby in the Sorbonne, where M. Deschanel referred to the British people as founders of civil and political liberty and now the bulwark of European freedom. Germany, he said, had united France and Britain for ever.

M. Millerand explained how the mastery of the sea had been assured by the British Navy and said that the French Maritime League, of which he was president, was proud to associate itself with France's tribute to Great Britain.

M. Leygues, speaking for the French Government, said the naval factor was decisive and thanks to the maritime supremacy of Great Britain the Entente could look to the future without concern.

Lord Derby responded and was loudly cheered.

OUTPUT OF PLANTATION RUBBER.

EFFECTIVE SYSTEM OF CONTROL URGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

"The Times" says that in spite of the existing restrictions the output of plantation rubber in 1918 will be nearly 200,000 tons. Taking American consumption as 80,000 tons and the British and French as 40,000, the approximate surplus at the end of the year will be 80,000 tons. The situation seems to point in the case of Malaya certainly to the speedy initiation of a system of complete control. The Straits and Malay States authorities cannot allow the rubber industry to drift into financial chaos. It is the duty of these authorities to move quickly in the direction of formulating an effective system of control over the output of every rubber growing property. Should they fail to do so, the representatives of the rubber industry in London would be justified in putting the strongest pressure on the Colonial Office in order that the well nigh intolerable position might be speedily ameliorated.

U. S. RED CROSS CAMPAIGN.

13 MILLION STERLING SUBSCRIBED IN FOUR DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 25.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

The dastardly German bombing of British hospitals in France has given a marked impetus to the Red Cross campaign. Thirteen million sterling has been collected in four days, a colossal result, which with the buoyancy of Wall Street demonstrates the financial resources of the country.

CZARISTIC REGIME IN UKRAINE.

LEADING UKRAINIANS ARRESTED.

STATE OF WAR AT KIEFF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 24.
Recd. 10-30 p.m., May 26.

The Ukraine correspondent of "Verwaerts" states that a czaristic regime has been inaugurated in the Ukraine. Many Ukrainian newspapers have been suppressed and leading Ukrainians arrested *en masse*. A state of war has been declared at Kieff and in five Governments. The Pan-Ukrainian Labour Congress has been forbidden and also the Ukrainian Peasants' Congress in which four thousand persons were participating and which had previously strongly protested against the representatives of Foreign Governments interfering in class struggle in the Ukraine, the dissolution of the Ukrainian parliament and the introduction of Skoropadsky rule, which was supported only by a handful of anti-revolutionary landowners and capitalists.

LARGE EXPANSION OF U. S. ARMY.

UNANIMOUS VOTE OF SENATE'S MILITARY COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 25.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

Mr. McAdoo, after consulting President Wilson, informed congressional leaders that new revenue legislation was imperative, including increased income and excess profit taxes, besides taxes on unnecessary businesses and luxuries.

The military committee of the Senate unanimously voted in favour of large expansion of the American Army and ordered a favourable report on the resolution urging the increase of the army by three millions.

GERMAN ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

AUSTRALIA AGAINST RETROCESSION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURNE, May 25.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

The acting Premier, Mr. Watt, in a speech here said Messrs. Hughes and Cook, Australia's representatives at the Imperial Conference, would tell Allied statesmen that withdrawal from the Pacific islands would mean danger, even ruin, to Australia, hence the Empire or the Allies must retain the islands.

GERMANS NOT USING OSTEND HARBOUR.

STERN OF VINDICTIVE MOVED BY ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

Mr. Archibald Hurd states that naval activities at Bruges are practically at a standstill owing to the blocking of Zeebrugge, but it is known that the enemy has managed to move the stern of the Vindictive at Ostend, sensibly increasing the fairway.

The "Daily Express" says the Germans have slewed the Vindictive and are dredging the channel thirty feet wide and ten and a half feet deep.

"The Times" says, though the Vindictive has been moved and is now lying close to the pier, the Germans are not using Ostend harbour.

CHANGE OF SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

GERMANY WARNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, May 25.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 27.

The "Rheinische Westfaelische Zeitung" warns readers that Germany must reckon on the change of the situation in Russia and says that the pro-Entente Menschevik party has apparently recently gained strong influence.

The journal refers gloomily to the news of the plots at Kieff against the German Government and Dictator Skoropadski.

According to the same journalfs Bucharest correspondent Mackensen has assumed control of military administration in Rumania.

BRITISH MISSION TO AMERICA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 1-55 p.m., May 26.

A British mission headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived in America and has proceeded to Washington.

CONSCRIPTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ST: JOHNS, NEWFOUNDLAND, May 25.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26.

Parliament is proregued. The conscription law becomes operative from the midnight of May 25.

RESULT OF MANCHESTER CUP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., May 26

The result of the Manchester Cup:—

By Jingo	1
Planet	2
Hainault	3

Ten ran. Won by eight lengths, a neck. Betting at start was 5 to 2 against By Jingo, 9 to 1 against Planet and 7 to 4 against Hainault.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 5.)

the Collector should retain certain powers given under the existing Acts, such as the power to suspend in certain cases the operation of municipal resolutions and that the Commissioner should be able to require a municipality, which had neglected a particular service, to take such action as he might consider necessary. The local Governments generally, and the Government of India in 1915, were of opinion that special powers of outside control were necessary and should continue. The Commission also recommended that the special powers of control over rural boards vested in outside authorities under the existing Acts should continue, and the local Governments in general and the Government of India accepted this view.

It is certainly necessary to maintain such ultimate powers of intervention which are in no way peculiar to India, and which carry out the view expressed in paragraph 17 of the Government of India's Resolution of the 17th of May 1882, that the control of Government over local bodies should be exercised from without rather than from within, and that the Government instead of dictating the acts of local bodies should revise and check them. In view of the relaxations which are contemplated in respect of the powers of external control exercised by Government in respect of taxation, budgets, public works and local establishments, it might be expected that the powers of Government officers in respect of external intervention should, if altered at all, be altered in the direction of greater stringency. In consequence of the increasing demand for sanitary improvements, it may indeed be necessary to provide a special agency for enforcing modern requirements in the matter of sanitation, and to provide that agency with adequate powers, and this is a matter upon which the Government of India will, if necessary, address local Governments separately at a later date. It is moreover possible that very important changes may be necessary hereafter in the procedure and organization of public works establishments as a consequence of the inquiries recently made by the Public Works Department Reorganization Committee whose report is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. But, as has been already remarked at the outset of this Resolution, the general principle before the Government of India is that, except in cases of really grave mismanagement, local bodies should be permitted to make mistakes and learn by them rather than be subjected to interference either from within or from outside. The Government of India do not therefore, with the possible exceptions above noted, suggest the addition of any substantial powers of intervention on the part of Government officers, and they trust that in the exercise of such powers as the law allows the principle which has above been referred to may be borne in mind. They would further suggest that penal action from outside might in some cases be dispensed with if the Government took power to itself to dissolve a municipal council or rural board and require a fresh election before making use of the more drastic powers conferred upon it by the legislature.

Central control.

As regards the agency through which the outside control of Government should be exercised the proposal has from time to time been put forward that the main powers of control should be concentrated in the hands of a central board at provincial headquarters working under Government and invested with powers of compulsion similar to those enjoyed by the Local Government Board in England. A proposal to continue a board of this character was put forward for Bengal in 1882 and was negatived by the Secretaryof State. It was again examined by the Decentralization Commission and rejected by them in 1909. The local Governments concurred in the conclusions of the Commission and the Government of India, in their Resolution of 1915, vetoed the scheme as not only unnecessary but tending also to perpetuate the very centralization in local affairs which it is the object of Government to diminish. The Government of India recognise that the powers of Collectors and Commissioners should be maintained but they would suggest for the consideration of the provincial Governments the constitution of a central body which should co-ordinate the experiences of the local bodies and provide improved control and guidance by entertaining further expert inspecting establishments, if necessary. Such a central body should be in direct touch with the Government and might fitly be presided over by a member of the Executive Council where such exists. It should further be considered whether in place of a formal board there might not be a Standing Committee for local and municipal affairs in direct contact with the Government, to be largely drawn from elected members of the Legislative Council.

In the above paragraphs the Government of India have indicated a few of the main principles which they consider should be borne in mind in the future relations of Government to the local bodies ordinarily, known as municipalities and district or subdistrict boards. They do not consider it necessary to lay down any general principle in regard to embryonic municipalities whether these be styled "notified areas", or "village unions" as in Madras, or "town panchayats," as suggested by the Decentralization Commission. Many of the bodies dealing with these areas will in due course develop into municipal councils, but until they are fit for this stage they must obviously be subjected to greater control and be less non-official in character. It might often be undesirable, for instance, that the chairman should be a non-official. The development of these bodies is left to the discretion of local Governments subject merely to the general instruction that they should be allowed as full authority as is possible and their powers should be gradually enhanced.

Village panchayats.

The policy initiated by the Resolution of Lord Ripon's Government related solely to the machinery of local self-government as represented by municipal or sub-district boards, but reference has, from time to time, been made during subsequent years to the possibility of providing some organization for the development of village life and this aspect of the question was brought into special prominence by the Decentralization Commission of 1909. A special section of their report was devoted by that Commission to the question of village panchayats and the Commission indicated the principles upon which such panchayats should, in their opinion, be instituted. As, however, there is some misapprehension as to the nature of the recommendations of the Commission, it is advisable to bear in mind the crucial point that in their proposals in this respect, the Decentralization Commission were not contemplating an additional machine for the promotion of local self-government in the sense in which that term is used in the Resolution of Lord Ripon's government and in subsequent official literature but desired to develop the corporate life of the individual villages and to give the villagers an interest in, and some control over, local village affairs. Consequently, they made a clear distinction between the panchayat organization

which they recommended and artificial agglomerations, such as the Madras local fund unions, the chaukidari unions in Bengal and the sanitary committes to be found in the United Provinces, Bombay and the Central Provinces. These artificial organizations may be found useful as an adjunct to local self-government in the sense in which that word is used in the Resolution of 1882 by affording smaller administrative areas in that connection than those administered by municipal or sub-district boards; but such organizations are quite unconnected with the development of individual village corporate life. The Decentralization Commission have pointed out that the common traditions of the village, the fact that the inhabitants are largely connected by ties of blood and caste and by many interests in common and the measure of corporate life still existing in Indian villages which is shown occasionally by voluntary taxation for special purposes warrant the action recommended by the Commission for the organization of panchayats. The Government of India consider that the distinction drawn by the Commission is a real one and that in dealing with the principles governing general proposals in respect of panchayats attention should be confined either to individual villages or to villages which are so closely connected that their people habitually act together.

The Decentralization Commission recognised, however, very clearly that the different character of the villages not merely in different provinces but in a single province and even within the parts of a province would necessitate caution in taking up the policy of developing panchayats, and the Government of India while recognising the necessity of making some effort in the direction of developing village government are constrained to emphasize the note of caution sounded by the Commission. Similarly, while the Commission indicated certain general functions and powers which might be allotted to panchayats, they were careful to explain that there should be no question of developing these on any uniform system. They contended that functions must be gradually and cautiously assigned and must vary with the circumstances of the locality and the manner in which the panchayat discharges the duties first placed upon it. They recommended that the panchayats should be placed under the district authorities, and, if possible, under special assistants, that they should be confined, as a rule, to one village, and that the members should be informally selected, the headman being ordinarily *ex-officio* chairman. They proposed that to these panchayats should be attached civil and criminal jurisdiction in petty cases, but that the courts might be given special revisional jurisdiction in cases where there appeared to be some grave miscarriage of justice. The administrative functions of the panchayats were to include sanitation and education and the power of taxation being likely to lead to unpopularity was not to be conferred, but the panchayat was to obtain part of the land cess and grants from subdistrict boards or collectors together with small fees, etc.

Commission's Proposals.

With the general line of the Commission's proposals the Government of India in their Resolution of 1915 expressed their concurrence, and in leaving the matter in the hands of local Governments they suggested the following general principles as indicating the lines on which advance was most likely to be successful:—

(i) The experiments should be made in selected villages or areas larger than a village, where the people in general agree.

(ii) Legislation, where necessary, should be permissive and general. The powers and duties of panchayats, whether administrative or judicial, need not and, indeed, should not, be identical in every village.

(iii) In areas where it is considered desirable to confer judicial as well as administrative functions upon panchayats the same body should exercise both functions.

(iv) Existing village administrative committees, such as village sanitation and education committees, should be merged in the village panchayats where these are established.

(v) The jurisdiction of panchayats in judicial cases should ordinarily be permissive, but in order to provide inducement to litigants, reasonable facilities might be allowed to persons wishing to have their cases decided by panchayats, For instance, court fees, if levied, should be small, technicalities in procedure should be avoided and possibly a speedier execution of decrees permitted.

(vi) Powers of permissive taxation may be conferred on panchayats, where desired, subject to the control of the local Government but the development of the panchayat system should not be prejudiced by an excessive association with taxation.

(vii) The relations of panchayats on the administrative side with other administrative bodies should be clearly defined. If they are financed by district or sub-district boards, there can be no objection to some supervision by such boards.

Suggested Modifications.

The development of the panchayat system has since attracted considerable attention in several provinces and legislation has been introduced in Assam for the purpose of instituting a system of this kind, while a special committee has investigated and reported on the subject in the United Provinces. The Government of India desire that the matter should be further pursued and with the exceptions noted below they concur in the views expressed in the Resolution of 1915. They would, however, modify the first of the principles suggested in that Resolution by saying that the area under a panchayat should normally be a village unless, as above stated, villages are so closely connected that they may be treated as one. The Government of India would further omit the seventh of the principles quoted above on the ground that at the present stage it is not desirable to make any rigid classification of the connection of panchayats with other administrative bodies from which indeed they should be kept apart as much as possible, while the way in which they do their work should be tested by inspections by the administrative district staff. At the outset, moreover, such control as is necessary in the way of replacing incompetent panchayats or members of panchayats, should be exercised by the local revenue officers provided that these be of a grade higher than that of Tahsildar.

As regards the constitution of the panchayat the points to which the Government of India attach most importance are the association of the principal village officers with the panchayats and an informal election of the other members by the villagers themselves. They would, however, allow the panchayat to choose its own president and would not render it obligatory that the president should be the village headman as suggested by the Decentralization Commission. Of the possible functions to be assigned to panchayats the most important are, in their opinion, village sanitation and village education (in the directions indicated in paragraph 712 of the Decentralization Commission's Report) and jurisdiction in petty civil and criminal cases. With reference to this last class of functions, it is especially desirable that the panchayat should be, as a rule, a body representing a single village, otherwise the great safeguard for the proper disposal of such cases, namely, local public opinion, will be lost. It should also be permissible, though not as the Commision suggested universally necessary, that the panchayat should receive some portion of the land cess raised in their villages. The Government of India are also prepared, differing herein from the opinion of the Decentralization Commission, to allow to the panchayats voluntary powers of supplementary taxation, the proceeds of which would be devoted to the special purpose or purposes for which the tax was levied.

Where it is decided to call these panchayats into existence, the legislation entailed should be a simple and elastic as possible with the fullest scope for details. These may be left to rules which will be gradually evolved and be improved by experience. The Government of India, however, recognise the impossibility of any universal enforcement of a system of panchayats by reason of the different circumstances prevailing in different tracts, in some of which indeed there are no regular villages at all. It is essential, however, that an effective beginning should be made, where possible; and, if the Government of any province, where there is still some real village life, should think that these recommendations are unsuited to local circumstances, it will be open to such a Government to put forward alternative proposals. It is not, for instance, intended to prevent in any way the establishment of unions or circles for local self-government purposes. As observed above, such unions, or circles may be a very useful adjunct to district and subdistrict boards relieving them of duties which can be better discharged by committees dealing with smaller areas and such bodies would be especially useful and desirable in tracts in which it is found impossible or premature to establish a village anchayat system.

Action now required.

It will probably be found on examination that a large part of the suggestions put forward in this resolution can be brought into effect without any change in the existing legislation and so far this can be done, action should be taken without further delay. In some provinces, as in Madras, the amendment of the existing law is already in contemplation. In others, as in the United Provinces and Assam, there has been recent legislation which to a large extent meets the necessities of the present Resolution and it will be for the local Governments in such provinces to determine whether fresh legislation will be necessary at the present time to meet the requirements now suggested. The development of a village panchayat system, where this is undertaken, should in any case be secured by separate legislation unconnected with the Acts relating to municipal and rural boards.

It is hoped that by the adoption of the policy indicated in this Resolution a substantial advance may be made in the direction of a more developed and more liberal form of local self-government. It is probably in the sphere of local self-government more than in any other that the changes which are now being effected in India will touch the great mass of the population. If the local administration is freed in the manner proposed from undue official guidance, a vast number of persons should feel themselves for the first time placed in effective control of the matters which affect their every day life and the local bodies will be invested with opportunities not hitherto enjoyed by them of improving the conditions of the populations entrusted to their charge. The duties of local bodies cover most of the activities upon which the essential welfare of the country depends. They have the care of the public health and all the circumstances upon which that health depends: they control elementary education: they construct and maintain local buildings and communications and they touch the life and convenience of the people at every point. In the development of their interests and the extension of their responsibilities the self-government of the country will secure a very real and important advance and it is on the increased experience to be gained in the administration of local civic affairs that the country must to a large degree rely for the expansion of its self-dependence in the sphere of central government.

LATEST CABLES.

IRISH ARRESTS.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 27.

Commenting on the evidence regarding the Irish arrests, "The Times" says:—No patriotic person here or in Ireland will be disposed to question the Government's grounds for reticence. They are self-evident. We agree wholly with the view of the Government's duty expounded by the Premier yesterday. If anything is clear from the sordid story of the Sinn Fein commerce with the foes of civilisation, it is that it could not in any way bring profit to Ireland.

The "Daily Mail" says:—The communiqué convinces by its very moderation. It is a bare recital of facts and no effort whatever is made to work up a case against traitors. What the Sinn Feiners were aiming at needs only to be understood by the American people to be condemned out of hand. They were aiding the enemy to use his deadliest and most detestable weapon against the men of the American Army and Navy.

The "Morning Post" says:—"The communiqué tells us nothing which might not have been anticipated from the public declarations and acts of Sinn Feiners. It is indeed difficult to understand why the leaders of Sinn Fein were released after the Easter rebellion."

The journal proceeds to condemn the granting of Home Rule to a population largely controlled by Sinn Feiners.

The "Daily News" says:—As regards the 1916 rebellion, the Government has established an unanswerable case, but evidence much more specific than mere proof of German machinations is necessary if the Government's recent action is to be vindicated. If such evidence cannot be published, it should at least be examined by competent and impartial judges. Parliament must insist on some such investigation.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that even a cursory perusal of the evidence justifies the action of the Government and explanations why the latest evidence cannot be given, will satisfy any reasonable person. Possibly, some now interned had no direct communication with the enemy. but will any one doubt that they knew that a conspiracy was in progress and were consenting parties to the treason? The Government had choice of two alternatives, either to wait till the eleventh hour and make a complete bag without bloodshed or to wait till the twelfth hour for the cold-blooded murder of Irish policemen, which always inaugurates an Irish rebellion. The Government did their duty and public opinion will now demand that the ringleaders be tried and punished without delay. If constitutional Nationnlists are sincere in disowning sympathy with treason, they will surely not hesitate to swell the chorus of detestation of the Allied countries at the infamous Sinn Fein treachery.

The "Daily Express" says the Government has established a convincing *prima facie* case against Sinn Feiners. They should now be tried as publicly as possible. Ireland will listen to them no more if proved guilty in open court, but half of Ireland believe them innocent if they kept interned without trial.

The "Daily Graphic" says: The Government's action is amply justified.

The "Daily Chronicle" says: The most startling part of the communiqué is the proof that the rebellion at Easter 1916 had direct German inspiration and was not an impulsive act of hothead enthusiasts, but part of a carefully planned conspiracy which if successful would have irreparably harmed the cause of Britain and the Allies, including Catholic Belgium. But the communiqué should have provided a more substantial justification for the recent arrests in order to satisfy Irish public opinion. Ireland is not and never has been pro-German. If it could be shown that the Sinn Fein leaders really conspired to establish German submarine bases on the Irish coast this would produce a great revulsion of feeling against the Sinn Fein throughout Ireland.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: The evidence justified the arrests and will satisfy the English people.

The "Westminster Gazette" referring to 3½ years' negotiations between the Sinn Fein and Germany says: "If this were so, the Government have ground not merely for interning leaders, but for taking stronger measures against Sinn Feiners."

TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 27.

The thrilling moment in Mr. Lloyd George's first speech was when he called for cheers for the Navy which was responded to with ringing rounds.

SOCIALIST MEMORANDUM TO GERMAN WORKMEN.

THEIR SILENCE EXPLAINED,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

STOCKHOLM, May 24.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 27.

"Vorwaerts" on the 21st May quoted the Chairman of the British Trade Unionists as saying at an Allied Socialist meeting in Paris that the only answer of the German workmen to the London International Socialist Memorandum was the resumption of the offensive.

M. Branting to-day writes that he fruitlessly attempted to send a memorandum to German Socialists by a courier. Then on the 29th April he sent it in six registered letters to Scheidemann Haase in Berlin. Adler in Vienna, Buchinger in Budapest and Sokasoff and Kyrkoff in Sofia.

M Branting in each letter offered to be the intermediary for official answers. No answer has yet been received.

"Vorwaerts" now explains this by saying that the German authorities prevented the delievery of M Branting's letters.

DISAFFECTION IN BULGARIA.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S TRAIN STONED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Zurich, May 25.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 27.

A train carrying the Austrian Emperor and Empress, was stoned by Bulgarian soldiers on leave in another train at the station of Vosine Silipoli. The windows were broken. Disaffection is rife throughout Bulgaria.

PROCESSIONS AT COLOGNE PROHIBITED.

CARDINAL HARTMANN'S INJUNCTIONS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, May 25.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 27.

Cardinal Hartmann in a letter to the priests of Cologne prohibits processions at present, but with a view to holding a big Corpus Christi procession without danger, the Cardinal has appealed to the Pope to request the enemy to refrain from aerial attacks during the celebration.

Cardinal Hartmann further directs that all Church doors shall be left open during the services or so arranged that they can be opened immediately. He says that if an alarm is given during service, the priest must calm the faithful from the pulpit and request them to leave quietly and take shelter in the basements of large buildings, but the priest must be the last to leave the church.

ADVANCE IN WAGES OF COTTON INDUSTRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 27.

The adjourned conference at Manchester on Wednesday on the wages of the cotton industry agreed to an advance of twenty-five per cent. on the standard price-list to be paid for the week ending the 17th June and to continue to the 7th November.

COST ARICA DECLARES WAR ON CENTRAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, May 25.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 27.

A San Juan-del-sur telegram states that Costa Rica has declared war on the Central Powers.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, May 25.
Recd. 1-45 a.m., May 27.

The Finnish Government has resigned in consequence of the appointment of Premier Swinhufvud as Dictator.

LECTURES ON INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

The following lectures will be delivered to-day at 6 p.m. at the Exhibition of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Conference: "Sources of Western Medicine" by Hakim Mohamed Hasan Qarshi, and "Indian Drugs" by Hakim Abu Yusuf Asphani.

DR. SUKHIA AND HEALTH OFFICIALS.

RIGHT TO ENTER A SICK ROOM.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston resumed the hearing of the case in which Dr. G. A. Jayakar, District Registrar, No. 1 District, Bombay Municipality, charged Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia with obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his public functions. Mr. Leslie Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. J. R. Patel, solicitor, with Mr. P. K. Kotwal, pleader, appeared for Dr. Sukhia.

MR. BHAT FURTHER CROSS-EAXMINED.

Mr. P. A. Bhat, Sub-Registrar of the Health Department, further cross-examined by Mr. Patel, said the specific purposes for which he and his companions went to Dr. Sukhia's house on the 11th instant were to enquire if the patient had recovered; and if recovered they were to arrange with the party the time for disinfection. He did not go there to disinfect the place immediately. He was also to enquire if there were any other case in the family. When he went there and before Dr. Sukhia came down, he was informed the child had recovered and the child was shown him. They had no opportunity to enquire whether there was any other case of small-pox. He had reason to believe that there was another case there, because it was an infectious disease. They did not ask the lady to allow them to enter her flat before Dr. Sukhia come down. The lady showed the child, saying it had perfectly recovered. Dr. Jayakar said they must disinfect the place, and she replied the place had already been disinfected. Dr. Jayakar said she could not have disinfected the mattresses properly. She then asked him if he had obtained Dr. Sukhia's permission to enter the house and he replied he need not have such permission. She then sent up her son to inform Dr. Sukhia, who came down alone. There was no other person on the landing between the second and third floors. He (witness) could not see the landing between the second and third floors. If he had asked the lady to allow him to disinfect the place and the lady had refused, he would have reported the matter to his superiors.

TWO OTHER CASES.

About this time there were two fatal cases of small-pox in the same street and witness said he attended to these two places for disinfection. Even in these cases of a virulent type, he did not go before to these two houses. He did not know whether any other Municipal officer went there. The disinfection at these places did not include fumigation. These cases were not reported to the Municipality. The parties in these two cases objected to fumigation.

Therefore you let fumigation alone?—The room must be air-tight and it is not possible to make every room airtight. Besides it was also a matter of convenience because fumigation took six or eight hours.

Questioned by the Magistrate, the witness said they sent no notice to people for fumigation, but they went there and arranged personally under Section 425.

Witness, further cross-examined by Mr. Patel, said he did not exactly remember but he thought that in those two cases the people objected and they gave up the idea of fumigation. The party in one of the two cases objected to fumigation. He reported that the room had been disinfected in a particular manner—by a strong phenyle lotion.

And yet in this case when the lady said she had used phenyle, you objected?—We objected only because the mattresses, clothing and feeding cups had not been disinfected.

DR. SUKHIA'S ATTACKS ON HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Witness further said he had no time to ask if the clothes had been boiled. He had no talk with the lady face to face on the 3rd.

You know what is going on in the Health Department? Do you read newspapers?—That depends on what time I have got.

Do you know that at the end of March and the beginning of April Dr. Sukhia had been strongly attacking the Health Department?—I do not know anything.

Do you happen to know that Dr. Sukhia had made very strong minutes against the Health Officer and the Health Department?—No.

To carry favour with your superiors, you and Dr. Jayakar went to harass Dr. Sukhia?—It is totally wrong.

On the 3rd, Dr. Sukhia told you not to come up without his permission?—Yes.

Did you report it to the Municipal Commissioner?—I reported it to Dr. Jayakar.

Did Dr. Jayakar pass any written orders regarding it?—No.

In spite of your knowing about this case, you did not go to the place between the 3rd and the 11th?—Dr. Jayakar asked me not to go there alone.

Did Dr. Jayakar inform his superiors about Dr. Sukhia turning you out on the 3rd?—I requested Dr. Jayakar to report and I took the report to Captain Phipson.

Did Captain Phipson pass any written orders about this?—Not that I am aware of.

To your knowledge, after the report you and Dr. Jayakar were left a perfectly free hand how to behave?—Dr. Jayakar asked me not to go alone. Those were the only instructions.

"WITHOUT PERMISSION AND WITHOUT INTIMATION."

Witness further said that on the morn-

(Continued on column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

ing of the 11th, Dr. Jayakar told him that they were going to Dr. Sukhia's house.

Did you contemplate taking Dr. Sukhia's permission?—No.

You intended to go without his permission and without giving intimation to him?—We had sufficient powers to enter the premises. We had no concern with the permission.

Or with the intimation?—No.

Witness further said Dr. Sukhia did not ask them why they had come without his permission. The first words, that Dr. Sukhia said, were "Get down."

Why, if in the cholera case he gave every information, Dr. Sukhia should in this case have said that?—He gave no assistance in that case. I could not make out the reason why he spoke as he did.

CONVERSATION WITH DR. SUKHIA.

When he said that you did not try to go down?—No.

As a matter of fact you stuck there?—Yes.

Did he say that the place had been properly disinfected?—No.

Did he not say that for the sake of his family he had taken proper precautions?—He did not say that.

Did he not ask Dr. Jayakar why he had come without permission and did not the latter say he required no permission?—There was no such talk between them.

So, nothing happened, and Dr. Sukhia rushed on you all like a bull? There was no preliminary conversation?—No.

Did he not say that if this sort of conduct had taken place in an Englishman's house you would have been kicked down the stairs?—He never said that.

And he added "rightly too"?—There was no such conversation.

Did he say the Municipal Commissioner ought to kick down such servants who harrassed the public?—No.

DR. SUKHIA AND "THE AUTHORITY."

Witness further said Dr. Jayakar held out the paper to Dr. Sukhia and said he had come to enquire about that case, and Dr. Sukhia snatched it away roughly. Dr. Sukhia did not ask Dr. Jayakar what was his authority to enter the house. Dr. Jayakar did not say this was his authority.

Re-examined by Mr. Crawford, the witness said it was necessary to see a place before taking disinfecting measures. If he had been allowed to go in on the 3rd he would have gone on the 11th to see what measures were necessary.

With regard to disinfection is it usual to take the word of the members of a family?—They must satisfy us.

The best way of satisfying is to see the premises?—It is not necessary to see the whole of the premises.

The further hearing was adjourned.

SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From Our Sunday Edition.)

BRITISH AIRMEN'S EXPLOITS.

DELAY GERMAN OFFENSIVE PLANS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 24, 11-10 p.m.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., May 26.

Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters telegraphing to-day referring to the work of the aviators in delaying the German offensive plans a day or two ago says:

An enemy division lost several hundred horses in consequence of an aerial attack and was rendered practically immobile. Following our numerous aerial triumphs the enemy aviators are showing less and less inclination to fly over our territory. Our reconnaissance and photographing machines can normally venture several miles behind the German front at present without encountering other opposition than anti-aircraft shells. Our bombing squadrons are displaying rapidly the mounting curve of activity, flying at all hours, while the Germans only fly by night.

During the fine weather which has now broken up our airmen carried out many splendid exploits unhesitatingly attacking hostile formations of greatly superior strength. For example, recently two of ours attacked seven Germans and again eleven of ours attacked an enemy formation of twenty-eight machines. In the former case the Germans were beaten off leaving two of their machines wrecked.

THREE ENEMY MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

BOMBS ON SEVERAL AREAS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24, 10-40 p.m.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., May 26.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:

The long fine spell ended at eleven in the morning on the 23rd May. Before the weather broke we dropped eight tons of bombs on the aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Tourmai and billets. We brought down three enemy machines and drove down two out of control. Three British machines are missing. During the night in spite of high wind we dropped over seven tons on the billets in the neighbourhoods of Peronne, Fricourt and Bapaume and the hutments and woods in the Somme area. All of ours returned. We dropped nearly a ton of bombs to-day on the factories and the railway at Hagendengen northward of Metz. All the machines returned in spite of attacks by aircraft and considerable anti-aircraft gunfire.

A SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID

ENEMY GAS-SHELLS NEIPPE FOREST POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24, 12-30 p.m.
Recd. 12-10 p.m. May 25.

A British communiqué says the enemy raided our line yesterday northward of Hill 70 and a few of our men are missing.

We drove off an attempted raid against a post in Aveluy wood. We carried out a successful raid at midnight south-west of La Bassee, taking a few prisoners. We secured prisoners in a patrol encounter northward of the Ypres-Comines canal.

Enemy artillery was active at night westward of Lens and in the neighbourhood of Givenchy and Festubert. The enemy gas-shelled our positions in the Nieppe forest.

BLACKEST CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY.

GERMAN BOMBING OF HOSPITALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., May 25.

"The Times", commenting on the hospital outrage, recalls the German proverb that one has never done learning. The Germans are bent on teaching the world that Kipling's classification of mankind into human beings and Germans was scientifically exact. The latest Hun exploit is on a par with all the abominations which have caused the German name to stink in the nostrils of humanity since the war began and will cause it to stink while memory endures. To outrages of this kind there is but one answer—fierce and relentless war upon the Germans and their kind till they are utterly vanquished and then ostracism from the society of civilised nations. Government must bring home the atrocious crimes to the enemy deliberately and persistently until every man, woman and child understands that a German is synonym for all that is dastardly upon earth. Upon the "scientific felons" who know neither truth nor chivalry, let there be among the Allies a ban outlasting in duration and intensity, and even in remembrance, the chastisement which the Allies are more than bound to inflict upon them.

FRENCH PRESS ON ALLIANCE.

"CELEBRATION IN HONOUR OF RIGHT AND CIVILIZATION."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 25.

Newspapers publish very warm and enthusiastic leading articles on the occasion of Empire Day, drawing attention to the solidarity of the Empire in alliance with France and other Allies.

The "Matin" says the Empire Day becomes a celebration in honour of right and civilisation, a festival of noble peoples in their fight against barbarians.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 0.20 a.m., May 26.

An East Africa official message says: Direct communication has been established between General Edwards and General Northeys' columns. General Edwards has occupied Nanungu, hitherto the German headquarters, the enemy retiring south-west, in the direction of Mahua. We engaged the main body of the enemy between Nanungu and Mahua and drove them westwards.

FUTURE OF GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND ASSEMBLY AGAINST RETROCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., May 25.

The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in his report on foreign missions at yesterday's session at Edinburgh said great issues hung on the fate of German East Africa. Was it, he asked, to be German again. (Cries of 'no') or internationalised or British? (Cries of 'British').

The Moderator added that the result of his correspondence and contact with those most experienced and sagacious in East African affairs was that, retrocession to Germany would be a real calamity. German East Africa was known as the "Land of twenty-five lashes," because of the terrible punishments inflicted upon the natives, who now sang a special chant round the village fires "Twenty-five lashes are gone." The Moderator added, amid applause, that what is gone must be gone for ever.

CHINO-JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

JUSTIFIED BY BOLSHEVIK REPUDIATION OF DEBTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, May 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 25.

The "Echo de Paris" commenting on the Chino-Japanese treaty, hopes that the hour is approaching, when Germany must transfer divisions from the West front to Siberia. It declares that President Wilson's scruples are the only remaining obstacle to Chino-Japanese intervention in Siberia, which is diplomatically justified by the Bolshevik repudiation of Russia's debts.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA'S QUOTA TO AIR FORCE.

BRITISH GRATITUDE AND APPRECIATION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 25.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., May 26.

At the Overseas Club, the Air Minister acknowledging a cheque for £13,500 subscribed by the members said that the Dominions' splendid contribution towards our armies had almost become a byword and British gratitude and appreciation for it was never failing but the contribution of overseas fellow countrymen towards the success of fighting air forces was greater than in any other field of warfare. Sir William Weir specially referred to the very large enthusiastic and courageous quota contributed by Australia and Canada and proceeded to sketch the rise of the Air Force since the beginning of the war. Outlining the policy he said that every effort and energy would be devoted to further the development of the Air Force and the acceleration in many fields of aerial activity which could eventually contribute to the success of the war.

SWEDISH MINISTER LEAVES TOKIO.

ALLEGATIONS OF UNNEUTRAL CONDUCT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 25.

A telegram to the "Daily Express" from Tokio says:—The departure of the Swedish Minister Wallenberg accompanied by fourteen prominent Swedes caused speculation. The allegations of unneutral conduct are made. No diplomats were present at the station when Wallenberg left.

ENEMY RAID NEAR BUCQUOY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24, 10-40 p.m.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., May 26.

In to-night's comuniqué Field-Marshal Haig says: Under heavy barrage the enemy made a raid in the neighbourhood of Bucquoy. Few of our men are missing. The French and British patrols brought in a few prisoners on various parts of the front.

A FAMOUS BRITISH MUSICIAN.

ACCEPTS POST AT BOSTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., May 25.

Sir Henry Wood has accepted the post of conductor of a symphony orchestra at Boston, Massachusetts.

"YOU CAN RULE OUT THE SUBMARINE."

MORAL OF RUSSIAN DEFECTION.

PREMIER REVIEWS WAR SITUATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 26.

Mr. Lloyd George receiving the freedom of the city of Edinburgh to-day was accorded an ovation. In the course of a speech the Premier reviewed the situation or the war. He reminded the audience that since the Government took office it had had to deal with two adverse circumstances, namely, the collapse of Russia and unrestricted submarinism but the brave men of the Navy and the mercantile marine had at last, thank God, conquered these pests. By day and night in fair weather and in foul, they tracked them down. (Cheers.).

He read the Admiralty statement showing that we were sinking more submarines than the enemy was building and we and the Allies were building ships faster than the enemy could sink them. There was a record destruction of submarines in April. (Cheers.).

Illustrating what Russia's collapse meant to the Allies the Premier mentioned that even at present America had not given one-fifth of the fighting strength which the enemy had received owing to that collapse. The submarines would still be troublesome but no longer a peril. "As a determining factor in winning or losing the war you can rule out the submarine". (Cheers.).

It was the failure of submarine that accounted for the present offensive to which the enemy had been driven as the last resource. The Allies had to bridge a chasm between the collapse of Russia and the coming of America—a yawning terrifying gulf whose spans were being built under the heaviest fire.

RACE BETWEEN HINDENBURG AND PRESIDENT WILSON.

"We are on eve of a very great attack. No man ought to boast about the outcome but those who know the best are full of confidence about the result. The fact that we are fighting as one instead of three or four is going to be of great help and strength." It was a race between Hindenburg and President Wilson. This was not the time to harass men charged with the destinies of a nation. (Cheers.). If he thought by any safe or honourable means we could have averted the struggle or secured an earlier termination, he should at present be burdened and weighed down with anxiety but he could say that the Government had neglected no possible means of finding if there was an outlet from the horrors of the struggle.

There were two types of extremists. The extremist who was crying for peace when there was no peace. That man was not a real friend but an enemy of peace, he encouraged the enemy and depressed the friends. Then there was the war extremist who regarded every thought of peace as a treason. The path of sanity and safety which the Government ought to tread was between these two. (Cheers.) There were in Allied countries and Britain a considerable number of people who thought that peace could be achieved without victory. He thought there were fewer of them now (Cheers). These people in Russia constituted the majority and the result had been disastrous for that great country.

What had been Germany's reply to the temperate, moderate pronouncements of the peace aims of President Wilson and Britain? The first reply was the most violent offensive launched with the avowed determination to annihilate the British army and the second answer was seen in the state of Russia Some people paid too much heed to the speeches of enemy statesmen and these people said why dont you respond to these appeals. The Premier added "We did answer and the moment we answered a response came from the German cannon. Why?" He did not think the German and Austrian statesmen were deliberately deceiving but because they did not count in the least in these countries they were used by military chiefs when it served their purpose.

"BY THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE."

In conclusion the Premier said he welcomed criticism but it must be helpful not malignant. He had no party organisation behind him to record his achievements or palliate his short-comings but so long as he did his best to win he was sure of the support of all parties. (Cheers). No mere intrigue or cabal could have placed him at the head as the chief Director of the British Empire and maintain him there for eighteen months as an ordinary man of the people without rank or social influence or special advantages. He was there by the will of the people and he was confident that he had behind him men of all creeds and parties who placed the honour or the native land and the freedom of mankind above the triumph of any faction. (Loud cheers.)

TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 26.

In the course of his speech when receiving the freedom of Edinburgh, Mr. Lloyd George referring to how Britain had met the submarine menace, said that the Government's problem had been to save the windpipe of the Allied armies, namely, the British mercantile marine. Every Government department was set to deal with it. Shipping had to be reorganised and the Scotsman had brilliantly achieved that task. (Cheers.) Then we had to reduce our needs and cut down imports by millions of tons and increase the Home products of ores, timber and food. Here he paid a tribute to the patriotism of farmers and landowners. Since 1916 we had increased tillage in the United Kingdom by four million acres and doubled the shipping output and this year we hoped to treble if not quadruple it. (Cheers.)

LESSON FROM RUSSIA.

He paid a tribute to the skill, ingenuity and resource and above all the invincible valour of the sailors of the Navy and the mercantile marine, whose thrilling deeds gave new heart to the people and enriched our history and character. (Cheers.) The coming battle would be the greatest ever fought on earth and on it depended greater consequences for the human race than on any battle ever fought. He was glad to think that they had at the head of the forces of freedom a man of Marshal Foch's genius. (Cheers.) The Premier emphasised that everything must be done to keep up the spirit, morale, determination and unity of the people so long as the struggle continued. He remarked that the lesson of Russia was to trust not over-much in the formulae—"Make no mistake we are dealing with ruthless Prussian despotism that is out for plunder, pillage and loot." Germany did not intend to bring the war to an end till its basket was full as it could hold. That had been its policy towards Russia. Let those, who imagined they could secure world-freedom and security without breaking the Prussian military power, remember what befell the Russian democracy. (Hear, hear.)

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SHIPYARDS.

BARROW RIVETER'S RECORD-BREAKING FEATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., May 25.

Much interest is being taken in the record breaking riveting competitions in British and American shipyards. The Barrow riveter Moses yesterday drove 5894 rivets in nine hours, 1019 better than the new record established at Baltimore a week ago and 265 better than the new record at San Francisco on Wednesday.

Moses worked on a nine-inch howitzer and there were a thousand anxious onlookers, including representatives of the army and the navy. The Mayor of Barrow congratulated the champion and the director of Vickers presented him with £25.

A number of women workers sacrificed their meat ration in order to ensure Moses his squad ration of beef. Moses used a riveting machine styled 'little David' after Mr. Lloyd George

NEW CEMENT WORKS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

LARGE COMPANY FLOATED IN KARACHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, May 25.

The "Daily Gazette" understands that the Government of India have recently issued a license under the Control of Capital Act to a leading Karachi firm to raise capital upto to rupees thirty lakhs for immediate construction of a large Portland cement works in Southern India. The plant and machinery for the same, it is stated, are coming from America.

AERODROMES AT DRAMA AND HUDOOVA RAIDED.

WORK BY BRITISH NAVAL AIRMEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 0.20 a.m., May 26

A British official message from Salonika says:

The naval airmen raided the Drama aerodrome on the 12th May. They observed one enemy machine aflame and two others enveloped in smoke. They also raided the aerodrome at Hudoova to-day damaging the hangars. On other dates we drove down four enemy machines.

ENEMY RAIDS BREAK DOWN UNDER FRENCH FIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24, 4-25 p.m.
Recd, 12-10 p.m. May 25.

A French communiqué says the enemy raids south-east of Mesnil-St. Georges and west of Noyon broke down under our fire.

We penetrated enemy lines south east of Coucy in the Champagne and in the Vosges, bringing back prisoners.

There was intermittent cannonading at various points on the front.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT AND P. M. MEHTA.

AN INTERESTING REMINISCENCE.

BOMBAY 21st May, 1918.

The report of the death of James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of "The New York Herald," recalls an incident in my early career as a journalist in this city which I may be permitted to relate to relieve the monotony of these dog-days, if nothing else. It was at Ahmedabad in the first days of 1887 that an Indian Civil Servant of high degree was being tried by a Commission of his peers of a perticularly sordid offence which, thank goodness, could hardly be possible to-day. It was the ill-fortune of of Lord Reay to appoint two such Commissions—the Wilson Commission to which I am now referring, and the more famous Crawford Commission which happened at the end of his troubled governorship. The offence was not the same in both cases, but neither Wilson's faux pas nor Crawford's gusto picaresco has been imitated in the past thirty years in the great Service whose fair fame it smudged. But to return to Ahmedabad. The Commissioners were Mr. Moore, I.C.S., and Mr. Naylor, I.C.S.; the latter being the Legal Remembrancer to the Government of Bombay, did all the hard work. The accused was defended by Mr. Inverarity, who was instructed by Mr. Reginald Gilbert; the accuser, who was the Devan of Cambay whose daughter had been insulted, was represented by Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, instructed by Mr. Frank Chalk. There was no hotel at Ahmedabad in those days, and as the dak bungalow had been commandeered by the accused's party, Mr. Mehta and Mr. Chalk stayed at the railway refreshment rooms, where I also got a berth.

On the third or the fourth day of the trial a party of Americans from Bombay alighted at the Ahmedabad station to do the sights of that ancient city of durwazas, temples and mosques. They were all at dinner that evening in the ordinary, and listened attentively to the prattle about the day's proceedings in court in which the lawyers and journalists indulged. The next morning one of them, who was evidently the leader, came to me and asked if it would be permissible for a stranger to attend the court to listen to the evidence, if so he would prolong his stay in Ahmedabad instead of proceeding at once to Rajputana to visit Udaipur and Jodhpore. I told him that he could come with me if he liked and I would get him a chair at the reporter's table, there being little or no accommodation for the public He was grateful and asked me to liquor. I cottoned and we went off together. He was lucky in his day, for it was completely taken up with the cross-examination by Mr. Mehta of the chief witness for the defence. The great Parsee barrister never in all his career did anything more splendid. The forensic triumph staggered my companion who told me afterwards that Mr. Chauncey Depew could not have bettered it.

It was at lunch that the American told us who he was, none other than Mr. James Gordon Bennett, who with a party was doing the grand tour of India. He had left his famous yacht at Bombay to go round and wait for him at Calcutta while he explored the historic hinterland. He expected, he said, many interesting experiences, but he doubted that any would beat the wonderful eye-opener by the Parsee lawyer, who twisted a wily witness into a corkscrew, speaking in English too. Mr. Mehta had not then gained his position as one of the greatest statesmen modern India has produced; he was comparatively unknown outside of Bombay. I was asked how much of that cross-examination would appetr in my paper. I replied the whole of it as I had taken a verbatim note. Bennett did not say so but he looked as if he did not believe me. When he found on the arrival of the "Times of India" that I had not been gassing, he made me an offer of a post on the staff of the "New York Herald" which I declined for domestic reasons, although the pay was a fortune to one on the miserable pittance of a junior reporter on an Indian paper in the eighties. I have often wondered since if I then made the mistake of my life. "There's a divinity that shapes our ends, rough-hew them how we will." Thirty-five years of hard-working journalism in India has not brought me wealth, hardly a competency; but it has not been barren of fruits very dear to the heart of an Irishman who sees in this country a green radiance very like the lure of his own homeland.

FIRE ON S. S. CITY ON MADRID.

CAUSE OF THE OUTBREAK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 24.

The fire on the City liner the City of Madrid was put out at midday. The police account states it is presumed that a portion of petroleum from New York to East Africa must have found its way into the bilges and as soon as the bilges were opened for examination the explosion was caused by the light which was introduced into the hold.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA'S GENEROUS DONATION OF 5 LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 25.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Patiala has sanctioned a generous donation of Rs. 500,000 to be contributed to the general funds of the Hindu University and in addition thereto an annual grant of Rs. 24,000 for the establishment of special chairs for electrical and mechanical engineering. The Hon. Pandit M. M. Malaviya has come to Calcutta accompanied by Mr. Nag, Professor of Industrial Chemistry, to collect further funds for buildings and equipment and to consult experts regarding the constitution of the Faculty of Technology, including Engineering and Industrial Chemistry, and also for the development of an Ayurvedic department of the University.

RASAI COMMITTEE.

SHIKARPUR'S PROTEST AGAINST CHAIRMAN'S CONDUCT.

(From a Correspondent.)
SHIKARPUR, (Sind) May 23.

A Shikarpur public meeting yesterday resolved to express regret at the treatment recorded by the chairman of the Rasai Committee to some Indian witnesses, who disclosed facts unfavourable to European officers. The meeting protested strongly against such conduct as it was likely to frustrate the object of the appointment of the Committee and prayed for the adoption of measures for assuring the achievement of the Committee's object.

A telegram to the above effect has been sent to the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay.

THE STAR CHAMBER ACT.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM KARACHI VERNACULAR DAILY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, May 25.

The editor and printer of the "Hindu," a vernacular daily of Hyderabad, Sind, have been ordered by the District Magistrate to deposit cash security of Rs. 2,000. The magistrate specifies certain objectionable articles and states that personal warnings had been given to the editor.

PRISON ADMINISTRATION IN BURMA.

EXTENSION OF TICKET OF LEAVE SYSTEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 25.

In the course of a lengthy resolution on working of the prisons in Burma, the Local Government states:—In the years 1915 and 1916 the administration was largely concerned with the question of the exceptionally heavy crime statistics of the province and lack of adequate accommodation for its abnormally large prison population. The prison report for 1917 shows as regards the first of these questions the large and most welcome reduction in the number of convicts sentenced to imprisonment. Various measures were taken last year for reducing the overcrowding by the remission of sentence in the case of selected convicts, extension of extra moral labour, setting free on ticket of leave of certain convicts for employment of public works and mines.

The report draws attention to the faulty methods adopted by some magistrates in dealing with young delinquents. The exceptionally large decrease in the number of sentences of imprisonment, not exceeding three months, suggests that the majority of magistrates are showing greater care in their treatment of the young offenders. The decrease is probably largely due to a general decrease in crime, but it may be partly due to greater use of the alternative other then imprisonment prescribed for treatment of this class of offenders. This question is at present engaging attention of the Local Government and the preparation of instructions to bring these alternatives to the notice of all magistrates is under consideration.

The scheme propounded last year of employing youthful prisoners on farms under Agricultural Department is to be pursued, but with a small and depleted Agricultural Department this scheme can at present be only undertaken on a small scale and the experiment must be supplemented by outside agency for their employment on release. The Salvation Army Institution is doing useful work in this direction. Activity of this kind requires to be enlarged and Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners can co-operate with the Inspector General of Prisons towards establishing such agencies.

Finally the resolution states that a fair measure of success has attended the experiment of releasing a number of well behaved prisoners on ticket of leave for working on roads, in forests, and on wolfram mines.

HIGH PRICES IN MADRAS DISTRICTS.

LOOTING OF BAZAARS REPORTED FROM SEVERAL PLACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 25.

"Madras Mail's" Gudivada correspondent reports that looting has occurred recently in Masulipatam, Challapalli, Visyur, and some other villages in Kistna District and property worth nearly one lakh is alleged to have been taken away. On the 21st instant nearly 3,000 men assembled before the Deputy Collector's office and the Deputy Collector, Mr. R. Subbiah Naidu, promised to make arrangements for the sale of foodstuffs at cheap rates. Not satisfied with the assurance the mob began to loot bazars. When the Deputy Collector arrived on the scene two sweetmeat shops were looted. The Deputy Collector rode into the thick of the excited mob and dispersed them. About 25 persons have been arrested. It is stated similar riots are occurring in Guntur District.

Another correspondent writes that owing to high prices a mob of 500 persons gathered in the Bazar Street at Rapalli ready to loot, but the timely intervention of the police saved the situation.

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SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(From our Sunday Edition.)

AMERICA'S LEGIONS.

PRESIDENT AUTHORISED TO RAISE UNLIMITED NUMBERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., May 25.

The military committee of the House of Representatives has unanimously adopted the proposal of the War Secretary, Mr. Baker, to amend the Army Bill authorising the President to call out such number of men as he is able to train and equip and use them to bring about a successful termination of the war.

The Bill as it stands limits the President to summoning approximately a million men for general service. The amendment removes all restrictions and provides an army large enough to defeat Germany whether five million or ten million.

BUTTER AND MARGARINE RATION TO BE INCREASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 0.20 a.m., May 26.

The Press Bureau states that in view of the surplus of British-made butter available the weekly ration of butter and margarine will be increased by one ounce, making it five ounces.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS.

NEGOTIATIONS TO BE OPENED WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 0.20 a.m., May 26.

Reuter learns that the British Government has decided to open negotiations with Germany through Holland for the purpose of extending the present arrangement for repatriation and internment of civilian combatant prisoners. The exact scope of negotiations has not yet been determined.

SIR RABINDRA NATH TAGORE.

NOT GOING TO AMERICA JUST NOW.

(From our Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, May 25.

A false report has appeared in some Calcutta papers that the Government had refused a passport to America to Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore. The real truth is that Sir Rabindra Nath has got his passport, but he is not just now proceeding to America for personal reasons.

REFORM IN BANK OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., May 25.

Sir Charles Addis, London manager of the Hong-Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has been recommended for appointment as member of the Court of the Bank of England. This is the first occasion that a joint stock banker has been proposed for election to the Court. The fact is commented upon as a further indication of the internal movement for reform in the Bank of England.

SINKING OF DUTCH STEAMER CATHERINA.

GERMAN ACTION INEXCUSABLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 25.

Giving evidence before the Shipping Council enquiring into the sinking of hhe Dutch steamer Catherina, the Dutch Shipping Inspector characterised the German action as inexcusable and beyond all endurance.

GERMAN DESERTERS REACH HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 24.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., May 25.

German deserters who reached Holland on Wednesday state that they escaped with a hundred others from a troop train going to the western front.

DEATH OF SIR GERARD NOEL.

The death is announced of Admiral Sir Gerard Noel.

RELIEF OF BELGIAN AND FRENCH POPULATIONS.

ANGLO-AMERICAN AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 24.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., May 25.

Mr. Toover announces that President Wilson has approved the restoration of the Belgian relief fleet to the original number. Great Britain and the United States have undertaken to find half the tonnage necessary to restore the volume of foodstuffs for the maintenance of the Belgian and French populations. Ninety-thousand tons of food stuffs will be despatched during the next ninety days.

"OLD DAYS OF NEGLECT OF HERO ARE GONE."

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT ON CARE OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 25.

At the close of the Inter-Allied Conference on care of disabled soldiers after the war, the Duke of Connaught said:—

The keynote of the Conference was that, though pension was necessary and should be liberal, it was only a part and nowise a principal part of the State's duty to a disabled man. The great aim of all of them was to rehabilitate him and give him a chance again of becoming useful and happy and make him as physically fit as possible to enable him to return to his old trade or teach him a new trade suitable to his condition. The old days of neglect of the hero from the battlefields were gone for ever. The Allies and the Dominions stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight for justice, liberty and right, and stood equally together to repair and rebuild the sufferers in the mighty conflict. (Cheers).

COMMEMORATION OF ITALY'S ENTRY INTO WAR.

PRINCE OF WALES AS SPECIAL ENVOY OF KING GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, May 24.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., May 25.

The Prince of Wales has arrived as the special envoy of King George to the commemoration of Italy's entry into the war.

It is semi-officially announced that King George sent the Prince of Wales to attend the Italian celebrations in order to strengthen the bonds of alliance and friendship between the two countries. An enormous crowd welcomed the Prince outside the station, where the Duke of Genoa, the Premier and all ministers, the British Ambassador and diplomatists received him. The streets were decorated with flags and lined with soldiers, including Czecho-Slovaks, who have just arrived in Rome. The press pays a warm and affectionate tribute to the Prince. The latter is staying at the British Embassy.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO ITALIAN PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 24.
Recd. 8-50 a.m., May 25.

The anniversary of the Italian entry into the war was celebrated in many American towns. At a meeting in Washington Mr. Lansing read a message from President Wilson to the Italian people pledging the determination of the United States to continue to fight the war of liberation of nations with ever increasing resolution and force.

CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, May 24.
Recd. 12-10 p.m. May 25.

The Governor-General has prorogued Parliament. It is officially announced that every man and woman between 16 and 60 must register by June 22nd.

MACEDONIAN AUTONOMY.

BULGARS' PROBABLE WILLINGNESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 23.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 25.

The Bulgarian Socialist party's reply to the Inter-Allied Socialist memorandum drawn up in February, which is the first official reply received from the enemy, has reached London. It accepts the general proposals of the memorandum and even a majority of the suggested territorial adjustments. Although the reply maintains ethnographically that Macedonia should be united to Bulgaria, it seems probable that the Bulgars would be willing to agree to Macedonian autonomy.

The reply hopes that the German Socialists will reply to the memorandum in an equally moderate and conciliatory manner.

DISARMING OF POLISH ARMY.

FIGHT BETWEEN GERMANS AND POLES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 24.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 25.

A telegram from Moscow, dated 17th, says:—

A newspaper despatch from Kieff states that the Germans sent an ultimatum demanding disarming and disbanding within twenty-four hours of the second Polish army corps quartered in the vicinity of Kieff, but the general commanding refused. The Germans, thereupon, attacked the Poles who retaliated. The result is hitherto unknown. It is reported that fifteen thousand were engaged on either side and that the casualties were numerous.

LEGIONARIES REFUSE DISARMING.

A despatch from Vitebsk says:—King Leopold of Bavaria ordered disarming of the Polish legionaries in the Minsk Government, but the legionaries refused.

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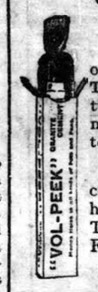

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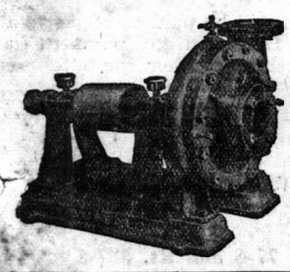

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 7.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Balmain, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut G W Barnwell, Lancasters.
Capt R H Baskerville, Yeomanry.
Lieut F G Brien, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Brown, Garrison Artillery.
Capt B S Browne, Medicals.
Second-Lieut G H Clarke, Norfolks.
Lieut S Collier, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut S W Collings, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt D Cooke, Black Watch.
Capt J D Crichton, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut E C I Crofts, Scots Borderers.
Second-Lieut E A Croll-Jones, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Cundall, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut O Daffern, Borders.
Second-Lieut F W Davison, Yorks Lancs.
Second-Lieut N L Dawkins, Yorks Lancs.
Second-Lieut H O Denley, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut A J S Dick, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut W H Dixon, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut G G Doughty, Scots Borderers.
Second-Lieut R L Elleray, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E A E Emery, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Feasby, Yorks Lancs.
Major N W Freeman, Field Artillery.
Lieut J D Gibson, Engineers.
Lieut L C Gladden, Essex.
Lieut M R Gorringe, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut J B Grange, West Yorks.
Capt V J Greenwood, Field Artillery.
Lieut F Gregory, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A M Haigh, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut Frederick Halliwell, Manchesters.
Capt F N Harston, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut J S Henderson, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut H B Hindle, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut H I'Anson, Durham Light Infantry.
Major G B Johnson, Field Artillery.
Lieut C G Johnston-Stuart, East Yorks.
Lieut D R Jones, Engineers.
Capt J G H Kennefick, Essex.
Second-Lieut W J Lavelle, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J J Lowe, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G V Marriott, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H L Mepham, Royal Fusiliers.
Hon Capt W S Minchin, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W G Murray, Seaforths.
Capt D F Neilson, Lincolns.
Lieut C St J Nevill, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Nicol, Argylls.
Second-Lieut R J C Nurse, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut G O'Brien, Munsters.
Second-Lieut W H Packwood, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut D D J Patterson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut G B Peterson, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W Pettitt, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut W H C Quinn, Field Artillery.
Lieut H C Rooke, Scots Borderers.
Major W L Shaw, Engineers.
Second-Lieut D H Siddall, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut R G Slade, Field Artillery.
Capt C N Spooner, Devons.
Major D C Stephenson, Horse Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R Stewart, West Kents.
Second-Lieut C H Sullens, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut D L Thomas, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E J A Tanks, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut L Ward, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut R N Watkins, East Yorks.
Capt C Wilkinson, Lancs Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W H Howatt, Scottish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Capt E H Bedson, Manchesters.
Capt C J B Bridgewater, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut W H Elkington, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut P Green, East Yorks.
Lieut A H Herbertson, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut T J Johnston, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut G D L Nicholson, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut J G O'Neill, Inniskillings.
Lieut D C Rouquette, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R C Wade, Flying Corps.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Major R G Gordon, Garrison Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut A H Addey-Jibb, Medicals.
Capt A M Allan, West Surreys.
Lieut M C Ball, Engineers.
Second-Lieut H Brookes, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt A J Brown, Seaforths.
Lieut T M Brown, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C Campbell, Royal Fusiliers.
Major G D Cowan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut V M Daly, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut J T Davies, Somerset Light Infantry.
Lieut B J Edward, North Lancs.
Lieut H Fisher, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W H F Flowers, Yorks Lancs.
Second-Lieut A L George, Warwicks.
Lieut A S Greener, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut C D Gronow, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut F J Horner, Warwicks.
Lieut W M Irons, Yorks Lancs.
Capt A W Johnson, Engineers.
Lieut F B Katinakis, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut J C Lewis, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E F Malins, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut J Margerrison, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut T H Mitchell, Machine Gun Corps.
Major T I Mitchell, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut A J Nicholls, Yorks Lancs.
Lieut W H H Nicholson, Engineers.
Lieut G E R Oakes, West Yorks.
Major H C Oxley, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut E K M Paul, Garrison Artillery.
Capt N L Ross, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut W H Roxbrough, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut W McC Rutherford, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut R B Sanderson, Garrison Artillery.
Revd J Shine, Chaplain.
Capt S S M Sibold, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A A Smith, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut T D Stocks, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut W E Sullivan, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G M Vaisey, Gloucesters.
Capt M A Ward, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Wat, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain J W Webster, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut R V Wilson, Warwicks.
Lieut E G Wishart, Gordons.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A P S Borthwick, Machine Gun Corps.
Major J G Dutton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J R S Fauld, Machine Gun Corps.

DIED.

Second-Lieut J S Painter, Worcesters.

WOUNDED.

Lieut B L Ainsworth, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut G J Aldous, Service.
Second-Lieut E H Allard, Worcesters.
Lieut L R Allen, Sherwoods.
Lieut D B Almgill, Yorks.
Major C F Ashdown, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut E Bagge, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Baillie, Londons.
Second-Lieut F E Baker, Londons.
Captain A R Bare, North Lancs.
Major W J Barnard, Field Artillery.
Lieut B Barnes, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A Bartlett, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F C Barton, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut G H Bates, Borders.
Captain G La C Baudins, Londons.
Second-Lieut E Bedson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J H F Bell, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut S Benoliel, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut F Birch, West Yorks
Second-Lieut A Bonsall, Cheshires
Second-Lieut W E Boot, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut A G Booth, Engineers.
Captain H P G Branton, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut F Briggs, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain W Briggs, Tanks.
Second-Lieut W G Brown, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut D W Bruce, Gordons.
Second-Lieut S Bryant, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut S J Buckle, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut E E Bufton, York Lancs.
Captain D C Bullen-Smith, Scots Borderers.
Major A C Burrows, Dorsets.
Lieut W O Burton, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A F Campbell, Scots Borderers
Brigadier-General A Carton De Wiart.
Second-Lieut A R Chandler, Lancasters.
Captain S Cheetham, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut A Chicken, Borders
Second-Lieut J P Clarke, York Lancs.
Captain F O Coleman, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut E R Colwell, York Lancs.
Second-Lieut F S C Cook, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut V S Cooke, Warwicks.
Captain R S F Cooper, Cheshires.
Lieut R E Cranfield, Borders.
Captain C H Crawshaw, Scots Borderers.
Second-Lieut T H Crawshaw, York Lancs.
Lieut W J Croft, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut C H Cross, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut L N Cruttenden, Welsh Regiment.
Lieut G B Dall, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R A Daniels, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut F E Dawe, Gloucesters.
Lieut S M Deacon, Lancasters.
Captain A A Dean, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut M A Descombed, Field Artillery.
Lieut H W Dick, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut D C C Dickinson, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut A N Dickson, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut G G Digges La Touche, Field Artillery.
Captain R H H Dorman, Tanks.
Second-Lieut D E Drew, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J C Emerson, North Staffs.
Lieut B S V Emsell, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut O B Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C Findlay, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut Finlay, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut B Fish, Borders.
Second-Lieut W G Flatters, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F R Flory, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut A V Franklin, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R L H Frew, Highland L I.
Lieut H A Gale, Wiltshires.
Captain E J L Garstin, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut E A S Gater, Tanks.
Lieut W E Gisborne, Lancers.
Captain L A Gordon, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut L Graham, Garrison Artillery.
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Second-Lieut H R Hever, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H D Hicks, Welsh Regiment.
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Second-Lieut C F Jameson, Yorks.
Captain J D Johnston, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H Jones, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut E W Karn, Machine Guns Corps.
Captain W G Kemp, West Yorks.
Major T A Kendall, Cornwall Light Infantry.
Lieut C Kershaw, Lancs Fusiliers.
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Second-Lieut S Moulson, West Yorks.
Major J H Muir, Scots Borderers.
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Second-Lieut R H B Nicholls, Field Artillery.
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Lieut H R Odling, Middlesex.
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Second-Lieut H D Page, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut A R Parker, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut R E Parker, Border Regiment.
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Second-Lieut W H Pringle, Northumberlands.
Lieut E J Pryer, Londons.
Second-Lieut E R W Raine, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut D McK Rankin, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut G F Rayner, West Surreys.
Captain D F Ridley, Border Regiment.
Major O H Ripley, Garrison Artillery.
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Second-Lieut J E Rogers, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut E J Russell, South Wales Borderers.
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Lieut T G Scott, Norfolks.
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Second-Lieut G W Sich, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut J S Simpson, Londons.
Second-Lieut W McB Smith, Scots Borderers.
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ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW

BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW;

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Rs. 6-8.

This work deals with the subject of Mercantile Law in general through the medium of separate chapters distinguishing the Indian Law and Mercantile Practice from that of England. The chapters treat on Contracts, Bailment, Mortgages, Partnership, Sale of Goods, Company Law, Insurance, Shipping. Negotiable Instruments and Bills of Exchange, Limitations, Stamp Act, Liquidation, etc., etc.

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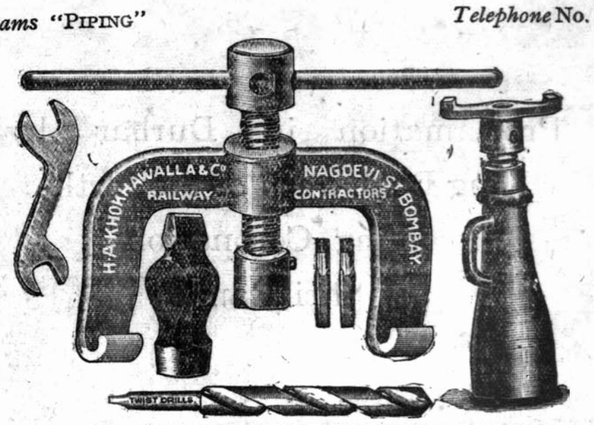

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Government of India Finance Department.

SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War as part of India's £100 million contribution.

ISSUE OF

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1921
Repayable on the 15th September 1921 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1923
Repayable on the 15th September 1923 at Rs. 100 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1925
Repayable on the 15th September 1925 at Rs. 103 per cent.

5½ per cent. Income-tax Free War Bonds 1928
Repayable on the 15th September 1928 at Rs. 105 per cent.

AND OF

Post Office 5-Year Cash Certificates

Free of Income-tax.

Principal and Interest secured on the Revenues and Assets of the Government of India.

War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928.

ISSUE PRICE :—Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 applied for.

INTEREST :—Payable half-yearly at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum on the 15th March and the 15th September.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th September 1918 will be paid at the time of purchase of Bonds.

Advance interest from the date of purchase to the 14th March 1919 will be paid at the time of purchase on Bonds purchased through the Post Office after the 14th September 1918.

SPECIAL RIGHTS :—War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be accepted at par during the currency of the Bonds as the equivalent of cash for the purpose of subscription to any future long term loan issued by the Governmentof India, whatever rate of interest is attached to such issue.

Interest on War Bonds 1921, 1923, 1925 and 1928 will be income-tax free but will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax is levied on other income and will be liable to super-tax.

FORM OF SECURITIES :—War Bonds will be issued in the form of (a) Inscribed Stock Certificates, or (b) Promissory Notes. These will subsequently, if desired, be exchanged, free of cost, for Bearer Bonds when the latter are available.

If no preference is stated by the purchaser, War Bonds will be issued in the form of Inscribed Stock Certificate.

Promissory Notes will, in order to avoid delay, be issued in the first instance in as few separate pieces as possible, but these will later on be exchanged free of charge for pieces of such denominations as may be applied for. A single Stock Certificate will be issued for the amount required.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF PROMISSORY NOTES AT BANKS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

1. War Bonds in the form of promissory notes, in denominations of Rs. 100, or multiples thereof, can be purchased from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due

(a) without formal application, at the Head offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and

(b) on application, at the office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, ot any Accountant-General or Comptroller or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the purchaser, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS IN THE FORM OF INSCRIBED STOCK AT GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND BANKS.

2. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock can be obtained in denominations of Rs. 100 or multiples thereof, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 14th September 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application, from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, direct, or through any of the following offices :—

(a) Office of the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, or any Accountant-General or Comptroller ;

(b) The Head Offices, or any Indian branch of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay, or Madras ;

(c) Any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AT POST OFFICES.

3. War Bonds in the form of inscribed stock or promissory notes can be purchased in denominations of Rs. 25, or multiples thereof, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,000, from the 3rd June 1918 to the 21st December 1918 on payment of the amount due and on application at any post office conducting savings banks business. Applications may be in any form which states clearly the amount and description of Bonds required, the full name and address of the applicant, and the treasury at which he desires that interest shall be paid.

Bonds purchased through the post office may, if so desired, be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Post and Telegraphs.

PAYMENT.

4. Payment may be made either in cash, or by cheque. In the case of purchases of Bonds at Banks cheques should be drawn in favour of the Secretary and Treasurer or the Agent of the Presidency Bank according as the purchase is made at the Head Office or at a branch of the Presidency Bank. In the case of purchases made at a Government Office or a Post Office the cheque should be drawn in favour of the officer to whom the application is presented.

Payment at post offices may also be made by withdrawal of sums at the credit of the applicant at the post office savings bank.

Payment at Head Offices of the Presidency Banks may also be made in Indian Treasury bills which will be accepted as cash at their face value less a discount calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the unexpired portion of the currency of the bill.

BROKERAGE.

5. Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in cash or by cheque made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

Brokerage of one-eighth per cent. will be allowed to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for War Bonds, bearing their stamp, presented to the Controller of Currency or to any Accountant-General or Comptroller, or at any Government treasury or sub-treasury.

Brokerage of one-sixteenth per cent. will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers by the Presidency Banks on any payment in the form of Indian Treasury bills made through them for purchase of War Bonds.

POST OFFICE 5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES (Free of Income-tax)

FOR

Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 50, Rs. 100 and Rs. 500

PAYABLE 5 YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

ISSUE PRICE

Rs. 7-12, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 38-12, Rs. 77-8 and Rs. 387-8.

6. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be purchased at any time at any post office conducting savings bank business subject to a maximum holding of Rs. 10,000 by any one person.

7. These certificates may be cashed at the post office of issue at any time during the 5-year period at rates not in any case less than the amount originally paid for the Certificates. These and other particulars can be ascertained at any post office.

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